

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5600

號十二月九年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1907.

大拜禮

號六十二月十英港香

315 PEE ANTON
SINGAPORE, 11, CENT.

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles:—

The Chinese Figurehead.
Ships Surgeons.
Japanese Finance.
The Anti-Opium Campaign.

Telegrams:—

Shanghai Tragedy.
Chinese Postal Service.
Stevenson at Shanghai.
Canton-Hankow Railway.
The Kiangsai Riot.
Anarchistic Designs at Wuhu.
The Opium Question.
Chinese Imperial Post Offices.
France in Yunnan.
Chekiang Railway.
British Editor Fined.
Typhoon Warning.

Meeting:—

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.

Legal Intelligence:—

The Dayton Murder.
"Forgery and Perjury."
Forging a Cheque.
Armed Robbery in the New Territory.
Cheung-sha-wan Manslaughter Trial.

Police:—

"Looking into the Future."
Yan-matli Rowdies.
A Candid Individual.

Correspondence:—

Proposed Ships Surgeons Association.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

Piracy near Hongkong.
Canton-Kowloon Railway.
Fatal Affray on the Japan.

"Hongkong and the Treaty Ports."
The Fong-shing Rising.

Canton-Hankow Railway.
South China Unrest.
Shi Cheung Liang Chang.

Collision in the Harbour.
Mutiny in Kuo-chow.

Transit Passes.
The Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

At the Marine Court.
St. Andrew's Hall.

A Steep Conviction.
Canton Day by Day.

Native Affairs.
Interport Cricket Match.

Shanghai "Share" Case.
Tragedy on the Shanghai.

A Shanghai Jubilee.
The Shanghai Mixed Court Magistracy.

The Peking Syndicate.
Consular Jurisdiction.

The New Customs "Tactical."
The New Ten Commandments for the Chinese Press.

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.
Newspapers in Peking.

Japan in Korea.
Vindictive Post Regulations.

The Bank of Japan.
The South Manchuria Railway.

The Silk Trade in Japan.
Affairs in Formosa.

Foreign Trade-marks in Japan.
The Development of Korea.

The Formosan Budget.
The Increased Cost of Living in Japan.

Educational Facilities in Japan.
The Proposed Match "Combine."

Volcanic Eruption in Kamtschka.
Big Fire in Cuba.

The Philippine Assembly.
Rice Prospects.

Cinematographs as Object Lesson Teachers.

Commercial:—

Weekly Share Reports.

Freight Market.

Exchange.

Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On October 13, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of H. A. GRAY, of a son.

At the Government Civil Hospital on the 23rd inst. the wife of the Rev. J. H. FRANCE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On October 14, 1907, at Shanghai, HORACE HANBURY, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., of London, and Ventimiglia, Italy, to ALEXANDRA BEATRICE KATHLEEN, youngest daughter of the late Sir Frank Sohier, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, etc.

On October 15, 1907, at Shanghai, ROBERT only son of the late Thomas Brock, of Northwick, Cheshire, England, to HELEN, eldest daughter of Neil C. Brodie, of Shanghai.

On October 18, 1907, at Shanghai, O. H. RUTHER, Captain, Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Shanghai, to Miss LUCY A. CORKER, of San Francisco, U.S.A.

DEATH.

On October 17, 1907, at Shanghai, LEODADIA M. D'ALMEIDA, aged 52 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1907.

THE CHINESE FIGUREHEAD.

(21st October.)

Although the Chinese Government continues to evade edicts and proclamations without stint, the personage in whose name these documents appear continues to remain a lay figure whose actions are controlled by the Empress Dowager. Secluded from the world and excluded from a voice in the deliberations of his advisers, the Emperor is little better than a puppet who is compelled to bow to the will of those who in reality govern the Empire which is slowly emerging from the lethargy of ages. No more pathetic figure commands the compassion of the outside world than Kuang Hsu, for he has less freedom of action and liberty of expression than the meanest of his subjects. But there is bound to be an end to such a condition of things when the Empress Dowager's energy is stifled, and the prospect is by no means encouraging. Writing on this subject, the Times correspondent at Peking remarks in one of the latest issues

to hand: "The question of succession also awaits settlement, and not much longer can be delayed the retirement of the Dowager-Empress and the elevation of a Prince to the rank of heir-apparent. A selection which would receive general approval would be that of Pu-lun, who is in the proper generation of succession, is of good character, and has had his mind opened by his recent travels as Imperial Commissioner to the St. Louis Exhibition. If the Throne should repeat the folly of the past and appoint an infant as heir-apparent and arrange for a long regency, the effect throughout the country in the present altered conditions would be most serious. It is still uncertain what will be the future of the Emperor—whether he will be forced to abdicate or whether he will be restored to his full dignity. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Emperor has not lost grip of the situation by his long subjection to the will of the Empress Dowager, and whether even his reputed zeal for reform may not have long since evaporated as the result of the repression which has been exercised by the Court at Peking. At one time it actually seemed as if the Emperor was to be allowed an opportunity to display his powers as a reformer, but that was immediately after the conclusion of the Boxer troubles, when the reactionaries had been discomfited, and it seemed evident that unless China entered a new era the Empire would suffer dismemberment. Whatever advance China has made in the adoption of Western ideas can scarcely be attributed to the Emperor, but rather to the enlightenment of the people as a whole, and the influence, in particular, of those Chinese merchants who have upheld Chinese interests in the treaty ports. If China rejoices to-day in the rejuvenated state of her provincial policy, as found in the districts subject to foreign impressions, it is because she has been specially favoured by the appearance of natives who have perceived the trend of the times and, frequently in defiance of the provincial government have proceeded to adapt foreign methods to the needs of China. What will happen when the Empress Dowager resigns the reins of government is a problem which has puzzled all those who profess an interest in the Middle Kingdom. Dr. Morrison suggests that there must be a fusion of Manchu and Chinese, if the regeneration of China is to be assured, and adds: "It remains to be seen what steps the Court will be induced to take to remove all Chinese disabilities, to abolish the eunuchs and their accursed influence, and to abrogate the Manchu pension list, which, apart from the Imperial Household, amount at least to £1,000,000 paid from the general revenue to members of the favoured ruling race." But considering the privileges which the Manchus have enjoyed since they over-ran the northern provinces it is not to be believed that they will tamely submit to a secondary position, or willingly forego the advantages to which they have become attached. The question of the appointment of an heir-apparent is not so important as the question as to the status of the reigning monarch, for Kuang Hsu is still a young man who might possibly prove his ability to govern the heterogeneous Empire were he to be released from the bonds of the strong-willed Empress. It would not be at all surprising were it to be shown that all the recent conferences which have been held at Peking, and in which Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai have played so prominent a part, have been devoted in part to a consideration of those matters which have now been raised by the Times representative. In that event the sudden departure of Dr. Morrison for London becomes less inexplicable than it seemed, especially when it is to be noted that the visit is only to be of the shortest duration, less than a month to be precise.

SHIPS SURGEONS.

(22nd October.)

Of all the professional men who have to struggle for recognition even by those who follow the same craft, and have passed through the same mill, there is probably none who is worse situated or yet more worthy of recognition than the medical man who elects to spend his days on shipboard. No doubt, after the toll of labouring through examinations and the anxiety which attaches to attendance at the "cage," the prospect of world travel is a fascinating bait, especially to the student of modest means or of no means whatever. If unable to acquire a practice and should the *locum tenens* need fail, the passed man who does not seek special honours is apt to jump at the opportunity of seeing something of the world before settling down to a prosaic country life and a doubtful competency. Those students in particular who have had to fight their way to the degrees, and are still undecided as to their exact bent, are inclined to regard the offer of a ship much in the same way as the Scotch assistant parson regards a "call." In most cases, it is to be hoped, the doctor amasses sufficient to possess him of a practice not too far removed from his kith and kin, but there are many who find that the first attraction of the sea has become all-powerful. If he received that recognition as an important factor in a ship's economy that he deserves then there might be no cause to complain, but very frequently the deck officers as well as the passengers hold the doctor in the same esteem as they would accord to an exaggerated story, or at least, one who has not acquired the status of a gentleman. The passenger, always on a voyage of any length, invariably has recourse to the pharmacy on board, always insists that the doctor alone shall attend to him

and nearly always forgets at the end of the voyage the worry and nuisance he has been to the complaisant dispenser of pills and advice. That might not matter very much, but shipowners and others, including the "degreed" men ashore, are equally inconsequent in their treatment of those who practice the healing profession at sea. Naturally, the ship's surgeon is antiquated—thinks his fellow graduate on shore. This shipowner holds him as a legal necessity and if the necessity can be beaten down in the matter of salary so much the better. We publish to-day a letter from a responsible member of the profession advocating the formation of an association to protect the interests of those medical officers who alleviate suffering in the "twain" decks. While we have little belief in associations of that character as a whole, and none when their object is purely and avowedly mercenary, we do believe that in their own interest ship medical officers should combine to establish their status in the Orient. If it is worth while to establish an association of the sort in London it is ten times more valuable to have a similar organisation in the Far East. They need not be independent of each other, but they should certainly be individual, inasmuch as their objects must be different, and an affiliated society operating from London could never hope to achieve results in the Far East. The only question is whether ships surgeons will take the trouble to join such an association in Hongkong, whether they would even take the trouble to inquire as to its character, and in this case the subjective is very compelling. At all events, it should not be impossible to work up, say, a transitory interest in a movement which all who have benefited at the hands of self-going practitioners will support, always providing that it evades the idea of being a trade union. It may be added for the benefit of those who think of responding to "D.R.P.'s" suggestion that letters on the subject will be received for a month, in order that those visiting southern ports may have an opportunity of expressing their views to our correspondent.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

(24th October.)

To those who have followed closely the financial condition of Japan, it must have been apparent that the burden, which was being heaped upon the country by loan after loan culminating in the recent Manchurian Loan fiasco, was becoming too heavy to be borne by a country already weighed down by taxation. We are led to this consideration by the statement appearing in the well-informed *Japan Chronicle* that "recent expressions of opinion that the Japanese Government would be able to frame the next Budget without resorting to an increase of the already heavy taxation appear to have been rather too optimistic. If the financial scheme as now drawn up is carried out, there is little doubt but that a heavy deficit will have to be faced," and politicians and publicists alike are now generally agreed that to carry out the Government's proposals inevitably means the increase of taxation." Discussing the unsatisfactory prospect, the *Nippon*—a Tokyo journal which has recently taken up an attitude of opposition to the extension of armaments—maintains that if there is a deficit of ¥130,000,000 to be met, and the further issue of bonds is admittedly impossible, it is obvious that the only way left to raise this money is to increase the taxes. There is, however, one hope left; the deficit of ¥130,000,000 is not yet an established fact, and it may be possible, to frame the Budget within the limits of the revenue so that no deficit remains to be made good. This highly desirable end may be attained, says the *Nippon* (and many will agree with the opinion), by restricting the expansion of Japan's armaments within reasonable limits, so that the burden borne by the people—already heavily taxed—will not be further increased. According to the *Chronicle* in the opinion of the vernacular contemporary, those who so actively support the policy of extending the nation's armaments should be called upon to give the people—who have to bear the burden—an explanation of the alleged advantages to be derived, and so convince the people that the huge increase of expenditure is justifiable. The so-called "positive" policy has nothing to do with the expansion of armaments, and Japan's present political position does not warrant the extension proposed. The mere general assertion put forward that armaments must be extended for the purpose of carrying out the "positive" or national policy cannot be accepted until it is clearly shown why the increase of armaments (with taxation) and prosperity must, as is alleged, go together. Since the conclusion of peace with Russia, the situation in the Far East has been more settled and quiescent, and diplomacy has brought about new treaties and alliances which all tend towards tranquillity. The *Nippon* therefore contends that for the Japanese Government to insist upon the extension of armaments merely demonstrates its lack of perception and of control. In times of peace, such as the present, the energies of the nation should be directed towards peaceful ends—commercial and industrial development, and social improvement; the extension of military works should be projected only when there is reason to suppose that circumstances may arise in the near future which will justify the money and energy devoted to that end. The relations of Japan with all the great Powers are now on a cordial footing, yet the nation's armaments are being tremendously increased, simply to satisfy the ambition of the naval and military men at the head of affairs, who have no thought for the people who must

pay the bill. These advocates of extension have not the remotest idea when these statements for which they are crying will be required, for actually what they simply hold the idea that a time may come when a big and powerful army and navy will be required, and that the proposed extension is essential to place the nation in readiness for war. The Army practically stands independent of the State, remarks the *Nippon* in conclusion, and the military authorities are hastening the extension of this branch of the national defence regardless alike of the diplomatic situation abroad and of the financial difficulties which stand in the way. It follows, therefore, that the Army is no longer maintained for the State, but the State for the Army. The natural consequence is that the nation is faced with the prospect of a huge deficit, and of increased hardships imposed upon those least able to bear them. Such a state of affairs is intolerable, says our contemporary, and before there is any further discussion relating to the increase of taxation there must be a searching investigation into the cause of the deficit, and a full explanation—if such is possible—of the necessity for so enormous an expansion of armaments in time of peace.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

(25th October.)

Official correspondence has now been published in Shanghai on one of the most momentous questions of the hour affecting the mass of the people throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Empire. Representations had been made by the Chinese Government through H. B. M. Minister at Peking on the subject of opium smoking within British settlements in China. Questions have been asked in Parliament on the same subject, and we may take it voluminous correspondence has passed between the representatives of the Foreign Powers and the Municipal Bodies in the foreign settlements in the Treaty ports. The request formulated by the Chinese Government was to bring the action of Municipalities into line with the regulations that had been promulgated restricting the smoking of opium with a view to its ultimate extinction in conformity with the Imperial Edict. So far as Shanghai is concerned the matter is practically held in abeyance until the ratepayers' meeting in February next; the City fathers undertook, however, not to issue any additional licences for opium divans in the meantime. While Shanghai promises a conditional reduction in the number of licences to be issued hereafter, in the Philippines the action is far more drastic; indeed, much more so than the tentative efforts apparently made in earnestness in the Provincial cities of China. The matter of prohibiting the consumption of opium in the Philippine islands after March 1st, 1908, and the gradual limitation of its consumption between this time and that date was thoroughly discussed last week at Manila between Collector of Internal Revenue Hord, the Chinese Consul and prominent Chinese merchants of that city. All of the Chinese present were in thorough accord with the action taken by the Government and promised to do all in their power to carry out the provisions of the law. This altruistic attitude of the Chinese, who were popularly supposed to be violently opposed to the law, from self-interest, was, it is stated, most gratifying to the officials charged with the enforcement of the new measure and once more made to stand out in pleasing relief the public spirit of the better class of Manila's Chinese. In a resolution adopted those present pledged themselves to aid the Government in the enforcement of the law by advising all members of the Chinese colony to deliver to the Government for storage all opium in their possession, not to trade opium on the outside, to smoke opium only in licensed dispensaries and not to attempt to illicitly introduce opium into the islands or to illicitly trade therein. All employees in their service refusing to comply with the law would be discharged. It was decided that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other representative Chinese would at once establish a hospital on a large scale for the treatment of those addicted to the opium habit. The new opium law went into effect on October 18. Its object is to gradually reduce the consumption of opium in order that when its absolute prohibition comes on March 1, 1908, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1905, the use of the drug may be reduced to a minimum or entirely abolished with respect to many of the present smokers and that the transition on that date from the present to the new order of things may be comparatively easy.

A SPECIAL general meeting last week of the Japan Spinning Company, of Osaka, after receiving a report that the whole amount of ¥750,000, by which figures the capital of the company has been increased, had been paid up, adopted a proposal to issue debentures to the amount of ¥1,000,000, for carrying out an extension of the factory of the Ichinomiya Spinning Company, near Nagoya, which concern has been recently absorbed by the Japan Spinning Company. The extension referred to had been projected by the Ichinomiya Company before the amalgamation. Of the ¥1,000,000, to be raised by debentures, ¥750,000 is to be invested in machinery to increase the number of spindles by 22,300, and on the finishing machinery and a steam engine, while ¥250,000 will be spent on new buildings. The machinery plant, and all other property of the company will be pledged as security for the debentures to be issued, in conformity with the Trust Law and the Manufacturing Factory Law. The issue price of the debentures is fixed at ¥95 for ¥100 face; and the paper will carry interest at 7 per cent. The debentures will be redeemed by three annual drawings after the lapse of three years from the date of issue.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

SIX WOMAN MURDERED

ON BOARD S.S. "SHAOHSING."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th October,

3.30 p.m.

A Sikh woman was murdered on board the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Shaohsing* last night.

Her husband, an ex-policeman, has been charged with the alleged murder.

The police have effected three other arrests in connection with the crime.

CHINESE POSTAL SERVICE.

NEW RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED.

TIENTSIN MAIL SYSTEM DISORGANISED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st October,

11.45 a.m.

The Chinese Imperial Government have forbidden the railway authorities to carry mails unless they are sent under the Chinese Post Office administration.

As the result of this injunction the despatch of outgoing mails from the foreign Post Offices at Tientsin has been suspended.

STEVENSON AT SHANGHAI.

UNEXPECTED DEPARTURE.

LUKEWARM RECEPTION TENDERED BY PUBLIC.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st October,

11.45 a.m.

Mr. Stevenson, the billiard champion, left Shanghai on Saturday.

It is suggested that the reason for his departure was the unconcern manifested in his arrival by the Municipal Council.

The representatives of the Shanghai Press also showed themselves lukewarm in welcoming the visitor.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

SIR CHESTUNG'S POWER.

HONGKONG SHAREHOLDERS' HOLDINGS.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd October.

The Board of Posts and Communications at Peking has memorialized the Throne to the effect that "Sir Chestung Liang Chang should be invested with full powers to inquire into the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company."

Sir Chestung should also be given power to go into the question whether the shares subscribed for, through Messrs. Chang Kang-yu and Yang Sai-nam, of Hongkong, should be allotted by the Company.

THE KIANGSI RIOT.

FRENCH MINISTER'S CLAIM

DISPUTED BY H.E. YUAN SHIH-KAI.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd October.

The French Minister at Peking has made representations to the Waiwupu asking for compensation and the punishment of officials responsible for the recent anti-Christian rising in Kiangsi.

The President of the Board, Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai, has strongly protested against the French Minister's claims, urging that the trouble did not originate with China.

ANARCHISTIC DESIGNS AT WUHU.

EXPLOSIVE BOMBS DISCOVERED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd October.

It is reported from Peking that explosive bombs have been discovered at Wuhu.

When the members of the Peking Government received the report, they exhibited signs of great nervousness.

Viceroy's and Governors of Provinces have been reminded of the recent instructions to be in readiness to cope with any emergency arising from Anarchistic designs.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

PROPOSED ACTION BY THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 24th October,

1.15 p.m.

The official correspondence, on the subject of the Chinese anti-opium regulations, that has passed between the Municipal Council and the Foreign Consuls has been published.

The question will be discussed at the Ratepayers' Meeting to be held in February, 1908.

Meanwhile the Municipal Council advocates a proportionate reduction of licences, to be issued for opium smoking within the Settlement, by one-tenth of the existing number annually.

The reduction in licences will be made conditional on a corresponding reduction in the cultivation of poppy in China.

The Municipality has further resolved not to issue any additional licences.

CHINESE IMPERIAL POST OFFICES.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF CONTROL.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th October.

A Peking despatch received here to-day states that the Board of Posts and Communications are engaged discussing the question of the proposed transfer of the administration of the Chinese Imperial Post Offices from the Inspectorate General of Customs, to that Board.

FRANCE IN YUNNAN.

THE VICEROY'S REPRESENTATIONS.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th October.

Telegraphic advices from the capital report that H.E. Shek Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow, has made representations, by telegram, to the Waiwupu alleging interference by the French Consul in the management of the affairs of the Tang-Yun (?) Railway.

The Viceroy requests the Board of Foreign Affairs to protest to the French Minister against such interference, in order to satisfy the people.

CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

FOREIGN LOAN SANCTIONED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th October.

An Imperial decree was issued at Peking yesterday sanctioning the proposal for the raising of a foreign loan of £1,500,000 sterling for the construction of the Chekiang Railway.

The Decree states that the transaction is a large one, requiring diplomatic negotiations, but, nevertheless, the agreement for the loan should be signed as soon as possible.

A mass meeting was held at Chekiang yesterday and, as a result, the gentry and the people despatched telegrams of indignation to Peking and various Provinces.

It is probable that H.E. Wang Tai-sieh will be despatched to Chekiang as a special Commissioner to admonish the people and gentry against hasty action.

BRITISH EDITOR FINED

MR. BETHELL'S VIRULENT
UTTERANCES."THE KOREA DAILY NEWS" IN COURT.
[From Our Own Correspondent.]Shanghai, 26th October,
8:30 p.m.

Mr. E. T. Bethell, editor of the *Korea Daily News*, has been fined £500 (sterling) in the event of his repeating his virulent utterances within six months.

The judgment will, however, be nullified if he keeps good behaviour within that period.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the U.S. Consul-General from the Manila Observatory at 11:40 a.m., last Saturday:

October 25, 1907, at 10 a.m. Typhoon curved north-west and north-west Guam appears now about north-west moving apparently E.N.E.

JAPAN IN KOREA.

The arrival of the Crown Prince of Japan on Korean soil and his reception at Chemulpo by the Korean Emperor must be regarded as setting the seal upon the outward acquiescence of the Korean Government in the new order. It is impossible to view the passing of an ancient people from territorial independence to the position now occupied by Korea in the family of nations without a tinge of regret, which will be enhanced in proportion to the personal feeling entertained for these victims of bereft and untoward circumstances and to any antipathy that may be harboured against the Japanese. Few, however, will deny that there has been in the fortunes of Korea, striking departure from the normal course of events as exemplified in the teachings of history. Even Korea's warmest apologists present a very poor case for her. With no real administration at all and with a people steeped in ignorance, bigotry, deceit and intense poverty, writes of Korea one of Japan's strongest opponents, while in *The Passing of Korea*—admittedly "a labour of love"—Mr. H. B. Hulbert reveals a condition of things that must lead an impartial observer to regard the surrender of the country's destinies into firmer hands as a change for the better. Sooner or later with the acquisition of power on modern lines by one or other of the States on either side of her, Korea had to go under from inherent weakness. Fate has made use of Japan and it is possible that as the surgeon's knife has been applied more swiftly and incisively, so the cancer may be more scientifically removed and the wound heal the more quickly. In the circumstances the attitude of the Government is wiser than that of the misguided patriots who would still drive the iron hand to more drastic measures. While the Emperor journeys to Chemulpo to meet the Japanese Crown Prince, intrigue and ill will in the Japanese Government are still rife at Seoul, and altogether suppressed. But it is clear that the Japanese regard neither the one nor the other seriously, and having mapped out for themselves a line of policy are allowing nothing to turn them from its adoption.

Not the least striking symptom of the new order is the scheme of land settlement now launched with official support under the auspices of the Oriental Colonization Company. It is a scheme which Mr. Nagamori introduced his land scheme, which had for its object the more or less arbitrary acquisition of all the waste lands of Korea for the purpose of Japanese settlement and cultivation, public feeling in the country was so strongly aroused that it was found politic to forgo the experiment. To-day a similar scheme is brought forward, apparently, without any misgivings. It is calculated that of the total area of Korea, estimated at 34,480,000 acres, only 4,441,000 acres, or 8.5 per cent, are at present under cultivation, whereas 15 per cent of the land is susceptible of cultivation. The remaining land is to be purchased from the Korean Government at a reasonable price by the Oriental Colonization Company, which will proceed to put it in small holdings to Japanese tenants with a view to each one becoming ultimately a peasant proprietor. Already the potential profits of such an undertaking have been reckoned up and it is held that, if one-half of the land purchased be used for rice fields and the other half for farms, it will be possible to raise annually crops amounting in value to Yen 160,000,000. The promoters of the Company, who include the Marquis Katsura, ex-Premier, Baron Hara, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Viscount Okabe, propose to divide the interests of Korean agriculture as a whole by setting the natives to adopt improved methods of cultivation and by developing irrigation. To carry out such schemes it will be necessary to establish a Land Bank, and this matter also will engage the attention of the Company. Its main purpose, however, will be to settle a suitable class of Japanese in Korea, as much with the object of providing for Japan's surplus population, as it may be supposed for consolidating her power on the mainland.

It is admitted that the full details of the scheme have yet to be worked out and that a year at least must elapse before any attempt will be made to carry it into effect. In the interval, it may be supposed, more accurate statistics regarding the area and population of Korea and the conditions of the country will be forthcoming. Against the Nagamori scheme the author of *The True in the East* and the *Aftermath* "urges that five-eighths of the land is inconveniently crowded with mountains and scantily clad hills, and that in the remaining one-sixth the density of population is 650 to the square mile. If this estimate prove correct, the effect of the Oriental Colonization Company's scheme on the surplus population of Japan may be comparatively insignificant, unless it should elect to extend its scope to the five-eighths of the land beyond the Yalu. Such a proposition opens up a vista of possibilities, of which we may even now find an earnest in the Chinese dispute. Whatever be the progress of Japan in this direction, however, there can be little doubt that the rise of the Great Powers will regard it with more complacency than they do the present tide of her emigration to western countries and their colonies."—N. C. D. News.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

PRACTICE DANCES.

Practice Reel Dances will be held in the City Hall from 8 to 9 p.m. on Monday 11th, Monday 18th, and Monday 25th November. Dancing shoes must be worn by all dancers. The Committee desire to draw the attention of members and friends to complaints lodged as to the inconvenience caused by the attendance of children at the practice dances, and in consequence request that children may not in future be brought to these occasions.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick presided over the meeting—the twenty-sixth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, Limited, which was held at the office of the general agents—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd.—at 11:30 p.m. last Friday.

The other shareholders present were:—Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. H. P. White, G. C. Moxon, E. S. Shelling, F. Maitland (Consulting Engineer), H. C. Bell, H. Percy Smith, Ho Kom Tong, Lo Chong Shiu, Ho U Shan, Fuk Kam Yin, Chao San and Wong Leung Jim.

The notice calling the meeting was read by the secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I presume, gentlemen, that you wish me to take the report and accounts as read. The working account for the year 1906 has, as you will see, closed to date with a credit balance of \$486,937. This, whilst not so good as that for the two last years, compares very favourably with the results of a long succession of years prior to 1904. There is one feature of the accounts to which I would specially allude, namely, the proposal to inaugurate an Underwriting Suspense Account. As you know we are required by our Articles of Association to do so. In October, however, the working account of the year is not fully matured and the policy of the board for some years past has been (in view of the incomplete information as to the final results of the year that must exist at this date) has been to increase the amount carried forward so as to avoid the risk of paying away in dividends, or of some other kind, the standing reserve of the office, a sum that has not, at date, actually been earned. Last year's report you may recollect witnessed a larger carry forward than that of the preceding year, which again was in excess of any of its predecessors. This year also the results enable us to give a further and more marked expression to this policy by carrying forward the greater sum of \$486,000, to hold in suspense against the outstanding claims for 1906 and former years.

We propose, however, this year, with your permission, to carry this amount to a specific account to be called an Underwriting Suspense Account, and when the working account for 1907 is presented, the amount under the heading "losses and claims" will include only those claims that actually fall upon 1907 policies. Your committee are also of opinion that it is to the advantage of the office, whilst keeping the major portion of its funds at reserve, to have a further portion in a more liquid form, and the proposal to form an Underwriting Suspense Account affords a suitable opportunity to accomplish this, and at the same time to initiate this account on a sound and substantial basis. By the transfer of \$15,000 from the reserve we achieve this dual object and place the Underwriting Suspense Account at slightly over four lacs. I am afraid that this proposal has given rise to some apprehensions, or rather misapprehensions, that the unwelcome results of the office have been exceptionally unfavourable. I am glad that the existence of such a fear has reached me, as it enables me to take this opportunity of stating that it is without justification, and we do not estimate that it will cost more to close the year 1906, than to close 1905. (Hear, hear.) Whether this amount of \$15,000 appears under credit of reserve account or of Underwriting Suspense Account its nature of a reserve is unaltered, though under the latter account it is a more liquid asset. With a reserve account of \$1,500,000 and our invested funds amounting in all to some \$3,000,000 I fancy you will agree with me that this position is most satisfactory. And we are glad to again recommend a dividend of 50 per cent. The investments of the office invite, I think, little comment. Our mortgages have been well reported upon by our surveyors, and, in spite of the depression in the property market, are all in a satisfactory state, while the values of the respective properties show good margins over the sums advanced. Our Japanese bonds appear at the reduced value, but, while the result of the appropriation made last year, and they, as well as our U.S. bonds now stand in our books at considerably less than their market value. Before proposing that the report and accounts as presented be passed I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may desire to put.

There were no questions asked.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Kom Tong seconded.

Mr. Potts proposed the re-election of Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. F. Maitland, H. P. White, E. S. Shelling and G. C. Moxon to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. Percy Smith seconded.

The Chairman moved that Messrs. H. Percy Smith and W. Hutton Potts be re-elected auditors.

Mr. Shelling seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman—Dividend warrants will be posted on Monday, gentlemen.

This concluded the meeting.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Report for presentation at the fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held at the offices of the company, No. 10, The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 22nd October, 1907, at 4 p.m.

The directors beg to submit for the information of shareholders, the annexed duly audited statement of the Company's accounts to the 30th June, 1907.

1906.—The balance at credit of this account in Taels 16,099,365, and after deducting an interim dividend of 77 per cent, aggregating Taels 25,041,995, paid on the 1st May last, there remains a sum of Taels 13,057,370, which the directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—

A final dividend of 74 per cent, on the paid-up capital.

A bonus of 15 per cent, upon contributory premiums.

And the balance to be transferred to underwriting reserve account, closing the account for 1906.

As outstanding risks have been running off satisfactorily, it is proposed to transfer £15,000 from underwriting reserve account to the permanent sinking reserve, thereby bringing this fund up to £125,000.

1907.—The balance at credit of working account 30th June amounts to Taels 20,474,466. Directors in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association the directors all retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Audit.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. Hayter, Mr. Wingrove being absent on leave.

Messrs. Wingrove and Hayter again tender their services to the shareholders.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
Wm. Geo. Bayne,
Secretary.

Shanghai 10th October, 1907.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

RAILWAY.

SURVEY COMPLETED.

CHINESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 10th October.

On the 17th inst. Mr. E. E. the Viceroy received the report of the magistratus of Sun On on the survey completed in connection with the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section). The report was submitted for the Viceroy's information and approval. Although the official document does not set out the details of the survey, it contains enough to indicate that the survey, by British engineers, of the Chinese section of the railway, which is to connect this important city with the mainland of Kowloon, has been pushed on with an energy and vigour not apparent to most people. Briefly, it may be stated that the survey is now completed, and the early commencement of constructional work may be considered as within measurable distance of accomplishment. Indeed, we should not be surprised to see the first sod cut before the New Year.

A translation of the substance of the official report states that no sooner was the department for the survey of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway established in Canton, than an official despatch was sent by the former acting Viceroy Wu to the magistratus of the district of Sun On directing that, whenever the magistratus attached to that department proceeded with any survey for the surveying of the route for the railway within that district, the magistratus was to co-operate with the military officials by sending an escort of experienced and able-bodied soldiers for the protection of the surveyors. The magistratus was also ordered to issue a proclamation explaining the situation to the inhabitants of the district so as to prevent trouble arising. The magistratus was also to report when the action had been taken.

Upon receipt of his instructions, the magistratus, Mr. Shum, proclaimed to the gentry and elders that they should restrain the actions of the younger people and no obstacles were to be placed in the way of the engineers.

When the magistratus went with the European surveyor on the 22nd day of the 7th moon (20th August) to the market town of Sun-tan to commence survey, the magistratus co-operated with the naval captain of the left division, and sent soldiers and policemen as an escort. The natives were quite peaceful and treated the foreigners with every civility. But on the 14th day of the 8th moon (21st Sept.) the survey party reached the village of Ping-hui (平海), where the inhabitants of the Lan clan, lived together near the boundary of the Tung-kun district and were known to be of a surly disposition. Seeing that the proposed line was to pass at the back of their ancestral hall, the Lams, who are a turbulent race, gathered in great numbers to obstruct the work of the survey party. The magistratus at once consulted Major Li who ordered Lieutenant Chao Shu-hi (趙守希) to lead a company of the garrison to suppress the disturbance.

A complete report of this disturbance is published in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of the 30th ult.—E. E. T.

When the disturbance was suppressed, Lieutenant Chao called a meeting of the gentry and elders, giving them an explicit caution that they must control their sons and nephews, brothers and cousins, etc.

In the meantime, the "braves" protected the waymen and surveyors who went thus enabled to continue with their work of demarcating the route with poles and flags according to the original plan.

Since then no more trouble has been given by the natives, and the survey work within the district has been successfully accomplished.

The waymen then proceeded with the surveyor to the Tung-hai village, in Tung-kun district, to continue their work on the 20th day of the 8th moon (27th September).

INTERPORT CRICKET MATCH.

THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

The N. C. D. News of 16th inst. says:—It will be understood that in forming the Interport Team the Selection Committee chooses in the first place the eleven best players, without knowing whether they are available or not for the trip to Hongkong. The provisional team published in these columns contained the names of the players so selected, but some days must elapse before it is known how many of these are available. Already we learn with the utmost regret, and with regret by the whole community, that Captain Barrett will not be able to accompany the team. [No XI will be really representative of Shanghai without him and while we appreciate the circumstances that prevent him from applying for leave, we could wish that arrangements could have been made for his inclusion in the team without throwing upon him the onus of a request that he could clearly never proffer himself.]

A CANDID INDIVIDUAL.

TOLD THE TRUTH TO SAVE THE POLICEMAN BOTH.

25th inst.

Shortly after noon yesterday a lunko, who was parading along Station Street North, Yau-mai, came across a coolie, carrying a pillow box on his shoulder, who was going in the direction of the waterfront. The coolie's demeanour aroused the policeman's suspicions at once.

"Here," said the officer, stopping the coolie, "let me have the key to that box."

"I haven't the key," returned the coolie.

"Then where are you taking it?" queried the officer, "smelling a rat" so to speak.

"I am taking it to the nearest locksmith," was the reply.

"What for?"

"To have it opened."

"Does the box belong to you?"

"I am sure it does not," candidly confessed the coolie.

"Perhaps you will tell me where you got it," pleaded the officer, who saw a case in the coolie.

"Yes, I will, so as to save you any bother," replied the coolie. "I got into house 68 down the road and took it. I have a false key to the lock on the door." This proved to be correct when the matter was investigated.

At the Police Court, to-day, the coolie—Chung Yin—pleaded guilty to housebreaking and stealing a pillow-box, containing 55 worth of clothing. Chung Yin gave a change of scenery for his story by Mr. Hasland, who said he had seen the box.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

DIRECTORS' RESOLUTIONS.

PUBLICATION OF PROGRESS REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.
[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th October.

It was announced on the 18th inst. that an extraordinary meeting of the directors would take place the next day. But that date was altered to the 16th when the ten Directors, Messrs. Li, Leung, Leung, Sun, Ho, Ho, Chiu, Yung and Tsang met at the head office of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. Mr. Kam took the chair and Mr. Ko was the vice-chairman. The two resolutions passed are hereby appended:—

(1) The question was discussed as to how the different statements relating to progress reports and financial statements for public information should be made. It was decided that, commencing from the 8th moon, a monthly report of the conditions of surveying and building, purchasing of land, financial standing and the running of trains of the previous month should be published. The object of this publication is explained as follows: Since the issue of the Imperial Edict ordering the opening of the work of the Canton-Hankow Railway last year, all the shareholders' attention has been directed to the surveying and building work, financial administration, purchasing of land and materials, machinery, godowns, buildings and all the other assets and cash accounts of the Company. The first section of the main line was opened to traffic this summer and the head-end of the main line has been built to the end of the second section has been laid and that will soon be opened to traffic. The foundation for the third and fourth sections has been nearly completed, while the work for the fifth, sixth and seventh sections is being carried on. The whole length of these seven sections, extending from Canton to the district of Ying Tai, measures over 200 li and occupies one-third of the main line to be built by this company. The monthly balance sheet and report of this year deal generally with the above-mentioned details. The reason that so many differences have arisen in the past is because the large and small shareholders are alike kept in ignorance of the true nature of the company's doings, therefore they were liable to believe all sorts of rumours. It is desirable that such rumours should be dispelled with a true account of all the operations of the company published once every month. It must be done by filling in the different returns of the various departments together with a general report on the whole. Shareholders can easily refer to these statements when they want to find out anything and ascertain the particulars as though they had been in person to witness the operations. Then they will entertain no suspicions and no doubt will exist amongst them. It is not only that the character of the officers will not be tarnished by suspicions of dishonesty, but every one will be willing to pay up the 2nd and 3rd calls on their shares. It is unquestionably our duty to allay all difficulty arising from disagreements between officers and shareholders who lay a great responsibility on our shoulders, and we should therefore conduct all the business of the company in the most straightforward and conscientious manner to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. We prepare a general return for each item as follows:—

(A) Engineering department: the work of each section, the condition of every godown or workshop during the month.

(B) Land purchasing department: the condition of every piece of land purchased during the month.

(C) Financial department: every detail of receipt and payment, together with all cash transactions done within the month.

(D) Railway trains department: daily receipts of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, their number, freight, number of cars running each time.

The 8th moon has now passed and it is the duty of the directors to ask the President or the Chief-manager to publish the report for that month according to the returns together with remarks and minute explanations thereon wherever required. The 10th clause of the Commercial Ordinance states that the board of directors must, at the end of every year, direct the president or general manager to make an annual report and balance sheet of the company. This must be done at least once in every year. When the Chairman says "at least once" naturally it carries the meaning that more than once will be more appreciated, or in other words, the officer the better. Besides, practice makes every work perfect. Monthly reports are being published by other companies and these reports are intended to make every item most explicit and clear for the shareholders present. These accounts that have to be audited must be handed over by the president, vice-president, or general manager to the auditors; and when they are found to be correct, are to be published through the board of directors for the benefit of all shareholders at home and abroad. We the directors are representing the shareholders who rely on us for information. The chairman of committee should read the annual report before the shareholders present every time. The 8th clause of the Commercial Ordinance. Now we are going to publish a monthly report through the vernacular daily papers which will prove that the officers are trustworthy and the distrust entertained by shareholders be thus allayed. Please decide whether these statements are properly made out, and if so, they are to be handed to the auditors. The auditors will be the persons filled by the different departments with particulars of their actions during the 8th moon. Please also decide whether there is anything required to be done at present and the manager in which it should be done.

Resolutions were passed (1) that all the passenger-tickets must be stamped with the seal of the manager of trains and are to be counter-stamped with that of the Financial Manager, who will report the number of tickets of each class that the passengers present every time. The manager of trains and the financial manager must each keep a book containing clearly the numbers of these tickets so as to be easily examined by the auditors; and (2) that the returns for the surveying and engineering department must be filled in and a report submitted and published every month.

The distances of the different sections of the main-line vary, therefore the report of each section must be published the day it is presented to the board of directors. The returns for the land purchasing department, and the balance-sheet of the financial department (together with all the cash-investments made by the company, must be published once every month while the statement of receipts of each section will be published every ten days.

All these returns are suitable for present use and they are to be handed to the chief-manager through the vice-president.

(3) The second meeting of the date for ordinary general meetings which was fixed for every Saturday, but the hour was not decided, was fixed for 10 o'clock on Saturdays of each week.

A RESOLUTION WAS ALSO PASSED THAT THE DATE AND HOUR FOR ALL ORDINARY MEETINGS IN FUTURE BE 10 O'CLOCK P.M. ON SATURDAYS OF EACH WEEK.

ALLIED DEFECTIVE LOCOMOTIVES.
21st October.

Five locomotives were made to the order of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company by a firm in New York, U.S.A. The three for the use of the main-line at Wougeah arrived before the remaining two for the use of the branch line at Shek-Watung which came by a following steamer. The latter have been fixed up admirably without any difficulty and have now been used for drawing cars for more than a week, while only one of the former was put together a few days ago. On trial, for three consecutive days, the locomotive has been found out of order and could not travel as far as Shek-watung, a place which is some 40 miles off. It is believed that the cylinder has gone wrong and the sliding valve is also defective thus causing too much escape of steam. There might be other defects besides these. Anyhow, the boiler was very nearly injured on one occasion when water was found at the last moment to be almost exhausted. Tantal Kwong, the engineer-in-chief, has just taken over the superintendence of all the machinery of the company and it is expected that he will find means to make a speedy repair of these locomotives.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.
INTERESTS.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS PRODUCE A DEADLOCK.

It has been estimated that the construction of the Mukden-Antung line, projected by the South Manchuria Railway Company, will cost ¥5,000,000. It has also been found that the line, if built, is not likely to bring in very much profit, freight and passengers alike being attracted by the Chinese line outside the barrier. South Manchuria Company has consequently found it advisable to abandon the projected scheme for building this line, and proposes to construct a new line from Antung to Tashichiao (near Newchwang), connecting it with the Seoul-Wiju line in Korea, and also with the Chinese Liao Han Railway. Investigations have been made accordingly, and it has been found that the construction of the line from Antung to Tashichiao will cost ¥2,000,000 less than the projected Mukden-Antung line. In addition to this advantage, the new line would facilitate communication much more than the Mukden-Antung branch. Owing to an objection made by the Army authorities to the proposed alteration of the scheme, a deadlock has resulted, and the question remains unsettled.—*Japan Chronicle*.

CINEMATOGRAPHS AS OBJECT LESSON TEACHERS.

THEIR INFLUENCE IN BANGKOK.

Perhaps it has seldom occurred to the average mind what powerful agents cinematographs are in spreading information and ideas. They are the invention of the West, but we have them now giving daily exhibitions in all the towns throughout the countries of the Far East, and these are mostly run by Orientals themselves who are doing a most lucrative business. It is estimated that cinematograph shows have during the last few years taken something like Tc. 3,000,000 out of Bangkok, and when we consider that these shows have been attended daily by crowds of the average native class, this figure does not appear exaggerated.

The object of the runner of the show, of course, is to attract the biggest audiences he possibly can, and for this purpose he must procure constant supplies of pictures of the most exciting and sensational. Such melodramatic scenes are always in favour with the average cinematograph goer and they are the theme most discussed by visitors of the more uneducated class as they leave a lasting impression on the mind of such a particular manner.

For example, we have pictures depicting deeds of crime in countries of Europe or America. We have travellers robbed by brigands, or held up for ransom, banks robbed in the most ingenious way, by tunnelling underground, etc. Anarchists committing deeds of destruction by bombing, and other sheets of machines, trains, stopped and looted by bands of disguised ruffians; pickpockets extracting money, watches and jewellery from unsuspecting persons among the crowds in public places and thousands of scenes which tend rather to demoralise than elevate the standard of humanity. What a more powerful incentive to urge bad habits and other evil disposed persons on to deeds of crime! Such sordid scenes, ghost or scenes like those, enumerated, whenever represented and talk much of the cleverness and daring of the farang type of *haklo* or *hamo* as the case may be. It is said now in Bangkok that thieves of the town are fast improving on their former methods, and growing more daring, as a consequence of the cinematographs.

How much better would it not be if we had the virtuous side portrayed as well as the vicious side? We have many sublime examples to be selected from. Look at the number of charitable institutions where hundreds of thousands of children who have been rescued from the vile slums are being educated, the many hospitals, and asylums where the forlorn and abandoned ones find a refuge and tender care. See the thousands of charitable people going round distributing alms to the poor and lowly, visiting the beds of the dying and offering help and consolation to the widow and orphan. Look at the poor and outcast who is cherished and trained for independent, strong, and self-reliant life, with the hope leading and achievement rewarding effort. See the numbers of philanthropists who give generously of their means in support of such works as these, and the hundreds of self-sacrificing souls who devote their lives to the rescuing and teaching of poor and abandoned children, and the nursing of the sick and infirm. How many thousands of millions of examples of charity could not be found, calculated to increase the moral standard of humanity, and educate rather than pervert the ignorant in cinematograph love to gaze?

The cinematograph exhibitors have an important part to play in society, and bad pictures like bad boys should be consigned to the furnace, as they leave an indelible character on the mind which can never be effaced. We wish it were to be understood that we do not allude to any cinematograph in particular; we speak of all in general.

What we wish to particularly point out is, what a powerful agent the cinematograph is for spreading influence for good or evil. Switched on the side of morality and virtuous life the wholesome influence spread would prove a saving society in general, and a basis of Christian charity and humanity religious differences fade away and with each view we are always glad to co-operate with all whose efforts are directed to the common good.

—*Siem Free Press*.

MUTINY IN KAO CHOW.

OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS FURNISHED.
[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th October.

It was reported a few days ago that the magistratus of Shek-Shing district, commanding a number of deserters with rifles and cartridges and banded them over to the Brigadier-General of Kao-chow prefecture to be dealt with. An authentic account of the affair has been received from Ng-chuen, district stating that the men are a simple multitude who plundered the market-town of Shek-mun, about three weeks ago.

Shek-mun is in the district of Ng-chuen and is bounded to the north by Shek-shing and to the west and south-west by Shek-shing and Su-kai districts. It has long been the haunt of pirates and robbers. The former magistratus applied to the captain of the 21st regiment of the Western Patrol Corps to station two companies of soldiers in the place, under a battalion-officer. Shek-mun is about 90 li from the city of Ng-chuen and over 50 li from the Wong Po cantonment.

At 7 a.m. of the 24th day of last month (1st Oct.) the battalion-officer, Liang Yeh-tung, suddenly took the soldiers under him with rifles and bayonets, to attack the Police-establishment Bureau (the Police-department of the place has not yet been established) and a bureau was formed to organise the department and carried off 4 repeating rifles.

Then the Salt Commissioner's branch department was forced open and the salt tax was levied. The mutineers ransacked most of the shops in the market place, some of which were robbed of articles of value and clothing and others of cash-money. They all fled during the night. Eighteen shops altogether were looted and several thousand taels of cash carried away.

The next morning the gentry and merchants jointly made a report to the magistratus who happened to be away at the temporary cantonment of Wong Po, but he had already learned the particulars of the outrage from battalion-officer Mr. Fung of the left wing of the same battalion which was stationed at Lung Tai Ling (Dragon-head Mountain) where he gathered the information from Private Pong Shiu-tai.

The magistratus informed the Brigadier-General, Tantai and Prefect of Kao-chow by wire, and cables were also despatched to the neighbouring districts of Fochow, Shek-Shing, Ling-sha and Hoppo for the apprehension of the mutineers. The magistratus then returned to Shek-mun at once to make inquiries. On his way he met the corporal of the two companies Chang Fong-mun and Private Man Lim-ching who disagreed with the others and escaped from them. Those two men corroborated the statements received by the magistratus who reached Shek-mun the next day and called together the gentry and merchants and questioned them carefully as to the cause of the outbreak. They all alleged that the soldiers were going to take the salt tax from the shops, and since there had never been any ill-feeling between the inhabitants and the soldiers to provoke the outbreak. The only motive for the crime was plunder. The account of the robbery was found to be correct in every detail.

Mr. Lai, the magistratus, then returned to Wong Po and subjected Chang Fong-mun, Pong Shiu-tai and Man Lim-ching to a thorough examination. Their evidences all agreed and are to the following effect:

On the evening in question Liang Yeh-tung urged the soldiers to prepare themselves and take their arms saying that they were going to make money and then "go up the mountain" (a term used by the Chinese to signify "becoming an outlaw") together in the Yumchow sub-prefecture. Chang appealed to him in tears and went on his knees pleading him to "desist," but Yang paid no heed. Chang was ultimately intimidated to follow the others. They first robbed the Police-establishment bureau and then the branch department of the Salt Commissioner. Subsequently they watched their opportunity and escaped.

Upon cross-examination, they corroborated the reports made by the gentry and merchants in every respect. The magistratus was satisfied and went in person to inspect the regiment roll. The number of Liang's followers was found to be seventeen; they carried off 15 rifles, 19 bayonets, 3 repeating rifles, 1 pistol, over 4,000 cartridges and 18 taels of silver.

Afterwards it was learnt that the mutineers tried to reach Yumchow and Linchow by crossing the salt marshes. Chang-shing, a Salt Commissioner's branch department, sent a detachment of soldiers to capture them. It also transpired that Liang was a desperate gambler and had lost the money in his custody for soldiers' wages and food. An opportunity offered itself for his daring enterprise as the captain was transferred to Linchow on account of the Yumchow rising.

Liang was promoted to the post of a battalion-officer a little over a month ago and his former character was not much known.

AT THE MARINE COURT.

EXCESS OF PASSION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

PROPOSED SHIPS' SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir—Having observed in the *Lancet* of the 25th August last that a British Association for ship surgeons had been formed in London with the object of improving the status of ship surgeons, I take the liberty of suggesting that it would be an excellent thing for all fully qualified men holding certificates from one of the British universities or a similar institution were formed in the Far East, so that the position, prospects and pay of medical officers on board ship might be recognized as being of equal value with those held by medical men ashore. At present shipwreck and agents fail to grant the legitimate demands of those members of the profession who become ship surgeons, wholly ignoring the labour and responsibility which attach to the office. Medical practitioners who elect to prove their abilities on board ship should, in my opinion, certainly form themselves into an association to enforce their rights and secure at least public recognition and there to place where such an association would prove of greater influence than in the Far East, with Hongkong as the centre and headquarters.—I am, etc.,

D. R. P., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M.

P.S.—Should brother practitioners agree with this suggestion they might communicate with me, care of the Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

D. R. P.

"HONGKONG AND THE IRRAWADDI PORTS."

"TWENTIETH CENTURY IMPRESSIONS."

19th inst.

That the completion of the *magnificent* *Irrawaddy* which is shortly to appear under the title of "Twentieth Century Impressions of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports" have been working in earnest may be gathered from the fact that the literary staff have already been assiduously at work collecting data for the great work. The most important interview that Mr. Somerset Playne, manager in Hongkong of Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Co., Ltd., has yet had in this Colony, was that accorded him yesterday at Mountain Lodge by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard. We are informed that his Excellency evinced the deepest interest in the forthcoming publication, and promised to give every assistance possible to the compilers and at the same time also kindly gave Mr. Playne permission to head the list of patrons of "Twentieth Century Impressions" with his name. Mr. Playne has also promised to send to the direct Government Officials to afford the Publishing Company's representatives every assistance in collecting information regarding the Colony.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF KOREA.

A SCHEME FOR JAPANESE COLONISATION.

An ambitious scheme is on foot among some of the leading members of the Diet and business men in Tokyo for the formation of a company for developing the natural resources of Korea. In reference to the progress of the scheme, a Tokyo dispatch states that since Japanese suzerainty has been established over Korea, many of the prominent capitalists of Japan have made large purchases of land in that country, and have been busy in the industry, but the result so far has been very unsatisfactory, the reason given being that Koreans are mostly employed for the work. The satisfactory development of the country requires the presence of Japanese labourers, and these have already been imported, but owing to the absence of sufficient provision for their protection and assurance of their success, they are very apt to seek other employment. The authorities of Fukuoka and Kumamoto Prefectures have been encouraging the settlement in Korea of the inhabitants of those prefectures by granting subsidies to those emigrating to Korea, but this benefit is enjoyed only by a small minority.

Viewed from a general standpoint in connection with the work of developing Korea, it is considered necessary to establish an organ or body to take control of all works pertaining to Korean progress. The superfluous population in Japan, which continues to increase very rapidly, could be sent to Korea and thus carry on the improvement of the cultivation and the reclamation of land under systematic methods. While good protection is given to the emigrants, and their success in Korea is assured on the one hand, a financial organization must be established to help the industry for the development of Korean resources. With this object in view, the Toho Kyokai, an association interested in the promotion of industry and general public interest in Formosa, Korea and Kwantung, has been making investigation through Dr. Marquis Katsura, who has been preparing a scheme, and submitted it to the Association. Their plan is to establish a company for the cultivation of land, and another company for financing the industry. The supporters of the scheme in the House of Peers are Baron Komatsu, Viscount Hotta, Viscount Okabe and Count Ogimachi, and in the House of Representatives Messrs. Minoura (Vice-President), Noda and Shiba. Among the Tokyo business men who favour the scheme are Baron Chidoya, Mr. Okura, Mr. Toyokawa and Mr. Asabuki. These gentlemen represent all shades of political parties and business circles. Of the Elder Statesmen, Marquis Ito and Marquis Katsura are also said to warmly support the scheme.

The success of the proposal depends entirely upon the support of the Resident-General in Korea, and during his recent visit to Tokyo Prince Ito was approached by Marquis Ito and Marquis Katsura, when he expressed himself as being greatly in favour of the proposal. The projectors of the scheme do not expect any subsidy from the Government, but desire to obtain several privileges in connection with the work. All these details will be arranged by Marquis Katsura (who is going to Korea with the Crown Prince) with the authorities of the Resident-General, and it is expected that upon his return from Korea the prospect will be published.

The *Star Observer*, of 11th inst., says:—The *Asahi* which brought 23 bags of mail this morning relieved some of the impression that we in Bangkok might not receive any more mails from Hongkong. During the last 45 days, only two steamers from Hongkong arrived here, and somehow or other they brought no mails; though meanwhile almost every day we had steamers from Swatow. Unless the postal authorities in Hongkong help us by arranging some sort of collection of the mails with steamers at Swatow, Bangkok correspondents are helpless in the matter. Presumably, the Swatow-Bangkok run pays the steamship companies better; and they cannot be expected to sympathize with correspondents at a loss to themselves.

BIG FIRE IN CEBU.

DAMAGES PLACED AT P75,000.

A Cebu despatch of 12th inst. says:—A serious fire occurred in the district of San Nicolas last Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock, causing about a hundred houses, some of which, some nine or ten, were of considerable value. The total damage is placed in the neighbourhood of P75,000. There was no insurance on any of the buildings.

Among the houses destroyed was that of the president of Cebu, Luciano Bacayo. Very little of the contents of any of the houses was saved; the flames spreading very rapidly owing to the wind blowing at the time. There are some rumours to the effect that the fire was of incendiary origin, one of them intimating that it was started by political enemies of President Bacayo, but as he is not a candidate for reelection, not much stock is taken in this report, nor, in fact, in the others alleging incendiary origin.

During the last five years two million and a half pesos in property have been lost in Cebu through fire. The city is entirely without any organized means for fighting fire, there being not even a volunteer brigade nor, in the way of apparatus, anything more than an old, out-of-date hand-pump.

A subscription for the relief of the sufferers from the fire of Thursday was started and liberally subscribed to. It is understood, also, that the president has wired the Governor-General asking for additional relief.—*Manila Times*.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

Quite recently, says the *N. C. D. News*, there have been three instances of foreigners, over whom Consuls have refused to take jurisdiction, having been brought before the Mixed Court. Last week two young men named Ballico and Castillo whose claim to Spanish nationality had been repudiated by the Consul, were sentenced by that Court to two years and to six months' imprisonment respectively. They were undoubtedly young scoundrels of a bad type, with previous convictions against them. Ballico was sentenced to a month's imprisonment at the Spanish Consulate for larceny in Nov. 1904. In April 1906 he received a second sentence of a month at the same Consulate. Three months later, however, when charged with embezzling the Spanish Consul refused to recognize him as a Spanish subject and he was convicted at the Mixed Court. In the same way Castillo, with a previous conviction against him at the Spanish Consulate, was refused recognition on the present occasion and had to be brought before the Chinese tribunal. The third case occurred a week ago when a Russian named Rafalko, who had been tried and sentenced by the Russian Consulate in Shanghai a year ago, was brought up at the Mixed Court, because his Consul refused to recognize him. For the most serious case of this kind we have to go back to 1892, when a man named Sjoberg, who had been previously deported, was shipped back to Shanghai by the Acting Swedish Consul at Nagasaki. When he was subsequently arrested on some charge, the Consul of Sweden and Norway refused to take jurisdiction, and the man was sentenced by the Mixed Court to be carried for one week. The public indignation which this sentence was deliberately intended to arouse caused the Consul to take the matter up and the punishment was commuted to three weeks' imprisonment.

So long as present conditions obtain in China it is generally agreed that the promiscuous herding together of Chinese and foreigners of the inferior classes is prejudicial to both. It matters not that an individual Spanish, Russian or Swedish subject happens to be only poor or weak, who does not deserve to be treated in any way better than a Chinese criminal. To the Chinese he is a foreigner, brought down to their lowest level, and they should be given as few opportunities as possible of contemplating the spectacle. It is inevitable that among the human hordes and jetsam that finds its way to Shanghai in common with other big ports there must be some whose claim to the protection of any particular country is so weak that they are not worth the trouble of being protected. Such cases are the responsibility of the consular authorities, and the reputation of the country is not carrying the requisite official papers upon his person, there is a wide gulf fixed. In the instances under review we have the reputation following within a year or two upon official recognition of the individual's nationality. If it were possible to believe that judicial considerations had prompted the change of attitude, it could be pointed out that according to the majority of codes there is no such thing as the mere casting off of allegiance; it must be preceded by the process of naturalization in the other State, and in the countries where conscription is in force would this ruling hold good in respect of military service. But the community as a whole will be compelled to think that in each case the guiding principle on the part of the Consul has been a desire to evade a serious drain upon the Consulate revenue, by allowing the cost of the delinquent's imprisonment to be defrayed by the municipality.

There remains, it is true, the possibility that after previous conviction, fresh evidence is forthcoming which throws doubt upon the Consul's right to assume jurisdiction. In these circumstances the "unfortunate offender" who claims protection should not be turned aside at once, a man without a country, as is generally done, but he should be detained until the question of his nationality can be cleared up. The conception entertained by some Consuls of their duty to this community, is apt to be very narrow, that it were well if the fact could be duly brought to the notice of their respective Governments. The latter would then be in a better position to understand the feelings of the bulk of the foreign residents of Shanghai towards a system of administration that gives equal weight to each of the sixteen members of the Consular Body; and they would, we may hope, be more favourably disposed to listen to suggestions for putting an end to the present anomalous condition of affairs. It might be pointed out for the edification of the Home Government that the reluctance to accept jurisdiction in criminal cases is often accompanied by readiness to sell right of citizenship to other nationals, generally with the result of defeating the ends of justice. Recent events have shown that this evil, which it was hoped had abated, is still indulged in to the prejudice of foreign interests.

NEWSPAPERS IN PEKING.

The Chinese newspapers in Peking have jointly petitioned to the Board of Civil Administration five items as follows:—
1.—The treatment of newspapers should be similar to that of the Official Gazette and no distinction should be made.
2.—Telegraph and postal charges should be lessened for newspapers.
3.—To allow each of the newspaper offices to send special men to copy the official documents such as Imperial Decrees, from the archives of the Grand Secretariat.
4.—To allow the reporters of the newspapers to take reports in law courts.
5.—To allow newspapers to appeal when a newspaper is ordered to stop publication, giving reason therefor.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

A SHANGHAI JUBILEE.

The *N. C. D. News* of the 16th inst. says:—Today the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of a first meeting as an organized body. In the course of this afternoon's proceedings, when addresses will be read by such leaders in their varied walks in life as Bishop Middle, Sir Pelham Warren, Mr. H. B. Morse and Mr. T. W. Kingmill, the story of the Society will be told at sufficient length to obviate detailed reference to it now. It is enough to recall in 1857 the idea of starting a Literary and Scientific Society in Shanghai originated with two missionaries, both distinguished scholars, who were soon able to carry out their scheme, that on September 24 of the present year an inaugural meeting was held at which the Society was formally constituted. Three weeks later the first meeting of the new Society was held, and in another column will be found the minutes of the proceedings as published in the next issue of *The North-China Herald*. Within a year the institution had become affiliated to the Royal Asiatic Society and assumed the title by which it is now known. Of the existence of this Society and of the notable work it has achieved Shanghai has every reason to be proud, if only for the fact that it challenges the stigma occasionally passed on our Settlement that the pressing demands of commercial life leave little room and less inclination for literary and scientific pursuits. Fortunately it has been found that an increased knowledge of China and of what concerns her people is of practical advantage to the interests of commerce, as well as of science and of civilization in general, and the Society has continued to prosper.

From the inner history of the institution we may, perhaps, turn to a consideration of the significance of a Jubilee celebration in our midst. Of those who were present at the inaugural meetings fifty years ago one former resident alone survives in the person of Mr. William Kewick, now member of Parliament for the Essex Division of Surrey. At that time the British population of Shanghai numbered barely two hundred; nevertheless, as a body politic it had achieved much and had laid deep and firm the foundations on which the future edifice was to be reared. In this connection it is not without interest to recall the order in which the young Settlement had proceeded to develop itself. The first public meeting ever held in Shanghai took place at the British Consulate, which was then in the city itself. It was called to establish Holy Trinity Church and the British Chaplaincy, and thus the result of the first of the long series of public efforts to the benefit of the earliest residents remain to this day. There is a peculiarly apposite sequence in the order in which such public effort found expression, for the next step, the foundation of a hospital, responded to the humanitarian dictates of the community. Further meetings sought to promote health and physical well-being, and resulting in the original Race Course, led eventually to the acquisition of that fine expanse of open ground which the town wears to-day, the result of the public efforts to the benefit of the earliest residents remain to this day. There is a peculiarly apposite sequence in the order in which such public effort found expression, for the next step, the foundation of a hospital, responded to the humanitarian dictates of the community. Further meetings sought to promote health and physical well-being, and resulting in the original Race Course, led eventually to the acquisition of that fine expanse of open ground which the town wears to-day, the result of the public efforts to the benefit of the earliest residents remain to this day.

Fifty years later we may well take stock of our heritage and inquire whether we have been worthy followers of those stalwart pioneers. Of the vast strides made in the material growth of Shanghai there can be no two opinions, and it may be doubted whether in their most optimistic moments the leaders of the Settlement in 1857 dreamed of a concession covering nearly nine square miles, presenting the appearance of the town we wear to-day. And yet theirs was a sturdy faith, and the ideal that some at least held still stick realization. "Shanghai," said the mover of the resolution for the formation of the Literary and Scientific Society, "Shanghai stands unique among the foreign cities in the East as to the favourable circumstances connected with its establishment and early growth, and we, who identify ourselves with her interests and reputation shall not be content till the apparatus of her social cultivation and intellectual improvement has been made complete by the establishment of a Museum, a Library and a Public Gallery of the Fine Arts." The latter part of this expectation still awaits fulfillment. Hesitatingly and timidly we seem to be feeling our way towards it, although it must remain an open question whether with a population increased sixty-fold we could muster as strong a preponderance as they did in the old days exercised in mind over the apparatus of the community's intellectual improvement. To-day, however, when the address to the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society have been delivered, we trust that while we have to admit that there were giants in those days, we shall find the intellectual stature of the community no whit diminished.

A SLEEPY COXSAIN.

GOT HIS DESERTS.

An inquiry was held by Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, Harbour Master, in the Marine Court, last Saturday forenoon, into the circumstances touching the conduct of the coxswain, Sun Pong, of the Southern company's steam launch *Cowlin*, in the harbour, on the 18th inst. The inquiry was called in consequence of the receipt of the following letter by the Harbour Master, from Mr. J. W. Robertson, superintendent engineer of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.:—"I wish to draw your attention to the conduct of Sun Pong, coxswain of our launch *Cowlin*. On the afternoon of the 18th inst., whilst in mid-harbour, he was discovered, whilst asleep on the engine-room skylight, with a sailor at the wheel, and when remonstrated with, he was quite insolent. I should be glad if you could see your way clear to hold an inquiry into the case, such conduct in my opinion being a great source of danger to both life and property in this harbour."

N. A. Beltram, the complainant, was examined. He said that between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th inst., while in the harbour, he noticed one of the deck hands at the wheel of the *Cowlin*, instead of the coxswain. When he asked the deck hand whereabouts of the coxswain and the reply he got was, "Asleep aft." Witness called the coxswain and asked him his reasons for not being at his post. "I'm sleepy," he replied, and, returning aft, went to sleep again. "I was lying alongside a Norwegian steamer waiting for cargo," was accused's defence, and he fell asleep. The Harbour Master cancelled his certificate.

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

MR. KIMURA ON HIS FOREIGN MISSION.

Mr. Kimura, a Director of the Bank of Japan, who is leaving Tokyo shortly on a tour through America and Europe, has stated that he is leaving Tokyo about the middle of this month on a tour of inspection of the branch offices of the bank in Europe and America. He first intended to visit Shanghai and thence proceed to London by way of Hongkong and Bombay. From London he would cross to the Continent, and after another visit to London would cross over to America and then return to Japan. His entire journey would occupy about six months. The value of the Japanese Government deposits in Europe, said Mr. Kimura, amounted to about ¥400,000,000, and was all deposited at banks in England, Germany, France and Russia, under the charge of the Bank of Japan. All the branches of the Bank in Europe and America have a more or less close connection with the funds kept in Europe, and this necessitated the Bank being thoroughly informed of the condition of its branches abroad. A report had appeared in some of the papers that this visit to Europe and America was for the purpose of appointing officials to take control of the business of the branches abroad, but this was incorrect. There was no necessity to appoint such officials. During the Russo-Japanese war, Mr. Yanagiyama was sent to London and Mr. Ono Kijiro to New York to take charge of those commercial centres, and both these gentlemen had since remained in their positions.

"LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE."

A DISTRICT WATCHMAN AND A FORTUNE-TELLER.

19th inst.

District Watchman No. 10 has become wiser during the last twenty-four hours. He will be bubbling over with wisdom, and perhaps curiosity, in a few days more when he is handed a slip of paper requesting his presence at the Police Court to play the role of defendant in an assault case. For some time past, it is alleged, the watchman had not received his share of the world's goods, which, naturally, did not tend to elevate his spirits. Yesterday afternoon he decided to learn what the future had in store for him. To think was to act in his case, and the next scene of him he was seated at a table, in a flat at 55, New Street, listening very intently to the words of the fortune-teller. He wanted to be told the "truth" and nothing but. The fortune-teller did his best to oblige and so "true" did he unravel the mystery of the future, that, according to him, when he had finished his client refused to pay him. Instead he received a thrashing and was locked upon a charge of attempting to pick the D. W.'s pocket.

At the Police Court, this morning, the fortune-teller was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazland on the charge of the district watchman attempted to prove, but not to the satisfaction of the Court, that the accused had tried to rob him. His Worship did not believe his story and discharged the accused, who immediately applied for a summons against the D. W. for assault.

THE SILK TRADE IN JAPAN.

THREATENED AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

A Washington message to the *Y.M.* states that the American Raw Silk Association has adopted a resolution strongly censuring the Japanese raw silk trust, and declaring the intention to retaliate by a boycott of Japanese raw silk.

A telegram is said to have reached a certain quarter in Tokyo from New York to the same effect, adding that the silk weavers in the United States are quite indifferent to the resolution just adopted by the Raw Silk Association.

Our vernacular contemporary states that the silk market in Yokohama appears to be quite unconcerned at the news, the belief being expressed that it will not have any serious effect upon the Yokohama market. As was mentioned in these columns recently, the trouble originated in an agreement between the three silk reeling firms—the Usui, Kanakura and Shimomoto Silk Reeling Companies—of the Kanagawa Prefecture and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Kito Gomei Kaisha of Yokohama for the direct export of silk produced by these companies through the other firms named. Foreign silk firms protested against this arrangement, demanding that the silk of the Gamba firms should be sold to all export firms without distinction through the Japanese middlemen in Yokohama. The foreign firms agreed among themselves that, if their demand was ignored, they would boycott the three reeling firms. The question, and this decision was communicated to the Yokohama Silk Guild in Au. last. The reeling companies stood firm to their decision, and have been delivering their products exclusively to the Mitsui and the Kito Gomei Kaisha.

The *Osaka Mainichi* remarks that as the result of the agreement, the competition in selling the silk has been reduced, business has been forwarded, and the market has gone up, being quoted some ¥20 above the best Shantung *sargol*. It may be thought, adds the *Osaka*, journal, that the American boycott will seriously affect the market, but this is not the case. The only outcome of a disagreement between Japanese and foreign silk exporters, and the Japanese should consider the question very carefully and refrain from taking any hasty action. Some doubt is felt by Japanese dealers that the American merchants may break their contracts in enforcing the boycott, and the carrying-out of the resolution may therefore be rendered difficult.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE THREATENED AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

In a telegram addressed to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, dealing with the threatened boycott of Japanese raw silk, the Japanese Consul-General in New York states that on the 14th inst. the members of the American Silk Traders' Association, considering the course taken by the Usui and two other silk reeling companies in Gamba Prefecture as prejudicial to the general principle of competition in trade, adopted a resolution to discriminate against the raw silk in question as far as practicable. This resolution was communicated to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, the Consul-General in New York, and the Japanese raw silk producers and dealers in general, with a view to inducing the three silk reeling companies in question to reconsider their action and discontinue the new arrangement.

The Consul-General added that the resolution was adopted only by a section of the members of the Association officially as a body. The majority of those present at the meeting were dealers in twisted, the raw silk dealers generally most warmly supported the resolution, but the warren showed indifference. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Kito Gomei Kaisha were also represented at the meeting.

THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT MAGISTRACY.

We (*N. C. D. News*) understand that dispatches were received here on Saturday from H. J. Viceroy Tuan Paog, appointing our popular and able Senior Mixed Court Magistrate, Ex-prefect Prefect Kuan Chun, to be Acting Sub-prefect of Haimen, in this province of Kiangsu. Ex-prefect, Sub-prefect, Pao Y. the First Assistant Magistrate of the Mixed Court, is appointed by the Viceroy in the same dispatch, Mr. Kuan Chun's successor on the 17th inst. The Second Assistant Magistrate is promoted First Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Wang Sung-fo, is appointed Second Assistant Magistrate. We congratulate Mr. Kuan Chun upon his promotion to Haimen, which is what is termed an "Independent" subprefecture, which is equivalent to a prefectship post of the 4th rank. An ordinary sub-prefect is subordinate and under a prefect. We may further congratulate our Chinese fellow residents upon having Mr. Pao Y. as Senior Magistrate of the Mixed Court Bench as he has proved himself during his incumbency of the assistant magistracy a conscientious, painstaking, and courteous official always anxious to dispense justice and treat all who have been unfortunate enough to appear as litigants in the Mixed Court with perfect impartiality. Mr. Pao's previous experience as Assistant Magistrate in other cities of this province has also been of much service and benefit to litigants in that his knowledge has enabled his Worship to administer the laws of the Empire in the right and proper manner. It is also a notable fact that, so far, there has never been any appeal made to higher courts against judgments that have been delivered by Mr. Pao during his incumbency in the Mixed Court. In other words, his Worship has always been able to give a satisfactory law to those who have brought their cases to him for decision. Fortunately as all the Assessors whether British, American, German, or any other nationality possess a knowledge of the mandarin dialect Mr. Pao speaks pure Pekingese, being a Manchou by descent—acquaintance with a foreign language is not a *sine qua non* with a Mixed Court magistrate.

It has been known for some time that the Senior Magistrate of the Mixed Court would shortly be promoted to a higher post, and in order to secure continuity in the work and traditions of the Court his successor has been engaged on the Bench for the last few months. As has already been announced, Mr. Kuan has now received his appointment as Sub-prefect of Haimen in this Province, and Mr. Pao Y. becomes Senior Magistrate. Those who have been called upon to follow closely the work of the Mixed Court will feel regret at the prospect of losing Mr. Kuan, who has shown ability and tact during his tenure of office. Under his regime the first serious attempt has been made to improve the purely native side of the Court. Instead of being ignored or tacitly encouraged, corruption among the minor officials has frequently been punished, and in order to remove as far as possible its causes, the runners of the Court are now paid. At the same time the relations between the Magistrates and the Assessors have been better than ever before, and there has been a disposition on the part of the former to accept small modifications in the matter of procedure, where clearly advantageous, rather than to block them merely because they did not originate with themselves. To Mr. Pao Y. the community may look confidently not only to continue the satisfactory era inaugurated by Mr. Kuan, but also to improve upon it as time goes on. It will take longer than Mr. Kuan's brief tenure of office to eliminate bribery and corruption altogether from the conduct of the Court's affairs, but with a fixed resolve on the part of the Bench a short period should suffice to confine it within the narrowest limits.

Not the least service rendered by Mr. Kuan to the cause of the proper administration of justice in the Mixed Court is the codification of certain rules of procedure that have come to be recognized as "established practice" in the Court. These rules, which were published in the last Municipal Minutes, were drawn up by the Senior Magistrate in response to a request from the Waipau to be informed on the subject of the so-called established practice of the Court. For five years the question of amending the regulations of the Mixed Court has been before the Diplomatic Body in Peking and the Chinese Government, and for the last two years, as may be gathered from the Annual Report of the Municipal Council for 1905, a set of eleven new rules has been receiving the spasmodic attention of the Waipau. Seven months ago it seemed probable that these new regulations would at last be promulgated; but the necessity of securing their ratification by the Central Government has been postponed again. After due deliberation the Waipau has consented to find out the precise significance of this phrase, and we may hope that the Magistrate's reply, when not misunderstood in it has been cleared away, will convince that body of the wisdom of the insertion of the phrase in the new regulations. The misunderstanding, in question, is the confusion that has arisen between the words "orders" and "judgments" owing to a wrong translation of the former word into Chinese. From the extracts taken from *The Universal Gazette* of July 29 last it will be seen that the orders referred to are warrants, summonses and the like, and not decisions of the Court as supposed by Mr. Kuan. The point, however, is not important, as the Magistrate concedes subsequently a portion of the British Minister's contention with regard to warrants and summonses.

A glance at the rules enumerated by Mr. Kuan will show the importance of having the additional procedure of the Mixed Court formally recognized in any attempt to draw up new regulations; especially as these new regulations do not pretend to be a complete codification of rules for the guidance of the Court, but merely an instalment calculated to assist its technical working. It will be noted that certain points which from time to time have been challenged by Magistrates are now clearly set forth as incorporated in the recognized procedure. The list, it is true, is not complete, but it is a satisfactory beginning. In clause VII it is stated that "guarantees, inquiry orders and others require no Consular signature and no joint action by Police." On this point we believe Mr. Kuan has allowed himself to be misled, as the reasons that prompt the joint action of the Police in the case of warrants and summonses hold good equally for subpoenas, and inquiry orders. If there have been irregularities in this respect in the past, it is to be hoped that no more will be lost in correcting them under the new régime.—*N. C. D. News*.

RETURN OF VISITORS TO THE CITY HALL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH OCTOBER, 1907.

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	414	170
Chinese	351	2,370
Total	765	2,540

VLADIVOSTOK PORT REGULATIONS.

The Nagasaki Press publishes the following amended regulations governing the Port of Vladivostok:—

(1). Upon arrival of a steamer from foreign ports, she will be inspected by the Sanitary Police and Customs officials and, until these three inspections have been duly attended to, it is not possible to land any passengers or luggage or cargo.

(2). Upon arrival of any steamer here, the Master is to present to the police officials a passenger list and crew list (name to contain the names of all persons on board, including commanders and crew, and the nationality of each passenger, and, besides the nationality, profession of passengers, statements as to whether the passenger is in possession of a passport and how many packages or of luggage such passenger is carrying with himself. For coolies transport it is sufficient to state the number of coolies on board).

(3). All passengers carried to this port must be provided with proper passports in accordance with the existing regulations; or they will not be admitted. The passports of foreign passengers must be valid before embarkation by the nearest Russian Consul. The passports are to be presented to the port officials upon arrival, together with the passenger list.

In case of violation of any of the above regulations, or in case that upon arrival or departure of a steamer at this port persons are discovered on board who are not included in the passenger list or not provided with proper passports, a fine will be imposed upon the Master of the vessel up to R. 3,000 (three thousand roubles), or three months' imprisonment.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Steamers arriving here should be provided with a bill of health from each port of call. Vessels coming from ports or places infected with contagious diseases will be transferred to the Quarantine station, and after having undergone disinfection, will be admitted immediately to free practice, provided that they have been no case of illness during the voyage.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

A list of passengers is also to be presented to the Customs officials, same to contain the number of packages of luggage (carried by each passenger).

Furthermore a manifest of the cargo is required, which should always state clearly the contents of any package shipped for this port. Declarations such as—merchandise, various goods, opium, etc., will not be accepted. Most particularly a correct declaration is required for those goods which are under direct control of the Customs House, viz:—

"Spirits, liquors, brandy, rum, etc. (wine and champagne excluded; but all other substances containing free spirit, as eau de cologne, odor, vanilla, etc., included); beer, porter, ale; sugar, molasses, etc.; matches, tobacco and tobacco products; kerosene, naphtha, benzene, gasoline, etc.; mineral oil; fire arms, cartridges, printed books, printing machinery, machinery of all kinds of explosives."

The following articles are completely prohibited from importation:—

"Opium, playing cards, patent medicines, pork and all preserves, sausages, etc., containing pork."

D.—PILOT SERVICE.

We beg to remind Masters that they should steer, upon approaching Vladivostok, for Askold Island, the same as heretofore, take on board there a licensed pilot. Such pilotage is compulsory.

RICE PROSPECTS.

OPTIMISTIC FORECAST.

Prospects for a good rice harvest in Siam this year have surpassed all anticipations. At present the outlook is most optimistic thanks to the recent rains. It was thought some months ago that the danger of famine would be unusually widespread this year. It is not only in Siam and the greater part of Indo-China that the long drought has passed, but in parts of China and India the outlook was also grave and is still in many places. But in Siam with our long rainy season it is nearly always possible to get at least a late harvest that will stave off actual famine.

Farmers who have been retaining provisions of the previous year's harvest against possible scarcity, are said to be now more ready to part with more at a good price, and the apprehension that there would be little rice to export next season is vanishing.

The outlook is equally cheering in Indo-China. The paddy crops are flourishing beautifully, and even now rice mills appear to be doing a brisk business in the export trade.

The following may be taken as an example of the activity that prevails at Saigon:

"A few months ago, a Chinese rice mill, bearing the name of Kien Hong-Seng was burned down at Cholon, the commercial quarter of Saigon. The losses were enormous, but a new company was soon formed to reconstruct the mill on the same spot. So brisk is business there now that two more companies have been formed, to start the same number of rice mills. Another company is planning the construction of a fourth new rice mill there early next year. In other words, four mills will rise out of the ashes of one."

This is an eloquent proof of the bright prospects ahead. Rice cultivation promises to be a great industry throughout the length and breadth of Indo-China. The authorities there are taking a keen interest in promoting rice-growing, and the area under cultivation is being rapidly extended. New seed is also being procured and it is estimated that in the course of a few years Saigon rice will compare favourably with that of other great rice-producing countries of the Far East.—*Siam Free Press*.

YAU-MA-TI ROWDIES.

POLICE STATION STORED.

For about five minutes last night a gang of rowdies, numbering some fifty strong, made an attempt to enter the Yau-ma-ti Police Station. The attempt was, needless to say, balked. Some time during the evening a woman was taken into the station on some charge or another. Immediately a crowd assembled outside the station and gradually they attempted to enter the charge-room. An Indian constable on duty shooed the mob away, but they returned in larger numbers. Again they started to force their way into the building and once again they were chased away. Then followed the disturbance, which for a short while had the appearance of a miniature riot. The crowd gathered in the middle of the road and jeered loudly. And as each party was showered of stones was hurled at the station, followed by weird howls. A gang of officers then got together and charged the mob, capturing ten men. This had the desired effect and the rest dispersed.

The prisoners were paraded before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, on charges of disorderly conduct, which the police had charged the officers were able to prove. A few of the defendants had their heads in bandages, showing where the stones had been hurled at them. The whole scene was a disgraceful one.

Describe what you mean by the bed being in order? Was there a sheet on the bed?

Yes. Pillows?—Yes. With the cases on?—Yes. What colour was the sheet and pillows?—White.

And were they folded?—No. You are well acquainted with the town?

Yes. Are their camphor-wood firms near the Hongkong Hotel?—Yes.

Do you know the camphor-wood shop at Wanchai? I never went inside it.

Do you know where Wanchai is?—Yes. Is it far or near the town? About three-quarters of a mile away.

P. P. J. Wodehouse, deputy Superintendent of the Hongkong Police, gave evidence to being present when the various witnesses identified, or failed to identify, the prisoner among a number of other men.

He said that the prisoner at his first appearance for identification was dirty. It was not very noticeable, but witness noticed it. He did not recollect that the prisoner was not wearing a collar and necktie while the other men were wearing them. But it might have been so.

John Hanson, chief detective inspector, said that one of the other prisoners who was ranged up with accused for identification measured 6 ft. 6 in.

Sir Henry—Six feet four ft. Witness—He was an extraordinarily tall man. You are aware that Mr. Wodehouse said at the Magistrate's that the prisoner, who is 6 ft. high, was the tallest man?—Yes.

Why did you not call the Magistrate's attention to that fact?—No answer.

That was the case for the prosecution.

ADGETTS IN THE BOX.

William Hall Adgetts, facing the judge, took the Bible and kissed it.

Sir Henry—You are charged with the murder of Gertrude Dayton. Did you kill her?—No, I did not.

Did you know the woman?—Yes. Did you come here with her?—I did.

"Now tell your story in your own way."

Adgetts faced the jury and began in a strong voice:—I arrived at Manilla on July 17th, having arrived there on the *Alexandria*—a United States collier. On arrival at Manilla I stopped at the Hotel France, and there I met Miss Dayton and Miss Marshall.

Miss Dayton I had slightly been acquainted with; Miss Marshall, I did not know. On the morning of my arrival Miss Dayton and Miss Marshall were in their room. I was there also. A woman named Booth came to the hotel and to the room of Miss Marshall and Miss Dayton.

Miss Booth asked Miss Dayton to sign some papers, relating to a house at 92, Calle Alejandro and also papers for the insurance. She said she wanted the papers as the house was burned down.

Proceeding, the prisoner said that Miss Dayton signed the papers relating to the house, but refused to sign the insurance papers. There was a discussion between the three women, which ended in Miss Marshall ordering Miss Booth to leave the hotel.

Miss Booth refused, whereupon Miss Marshall called the manager and, pointing to Miss Booth, said: "Get that woman out of here before I hurt her!"

Miss Booth left without further trouble. That same afternoon he met Miss Booth on the street and she asked him to get Miss Dayton to meet her alone. He told her it was no use, and Miss Booth became angry and said:—

"Well, the (Dayton) got my money and I am going to get it. If I don't I'll get even with her." After a long preamble, Adgetts said; Miss Dayton got frightened, having been told by a lawyer named O'Brien to get out of town, and she decided to leave. He then spoke of his arrival in Hongkong with the woman and quietly left the Hongkong Hotel, he having in his possession Miss Dayton's jewels, which she was afraid to carry, and the Post Office orders. On the afternoon of August 3rd—the day of their arrival—he and Miss Dayton went for a ricksha drive along the Praya East, and in a shop along that drive Miss Dayton saw some camphor-wood trunks, and signified her intention of purchasing one to take home. The prisoner again went into details after their return to the hotel, and what they did. That night while they were going "up the street," a man stopped Miss Dayton outside the hotel. Miss Dayton told the prisoner not to go too far. He moved off and heard the stranger speaking to Miss Dayton in a very excited tone. Then they went to several houses and had much wine. He scarcely remembered leaving that part of the town, or returning to the hotel. Next morning he awoke in a house in Ship Street. He left the place quickly and quietly, but he did not with him a bag and a white looking for a ricksha to take him back to the hotel. He saw some camphor-wood trunks, and remembering Miss Dayton wanted one, he bought one for her as a peace-offering for staying out. When he returned to the hotel he found Miss Dayton's body on the bed. He was almost knocked speechless. 1,000 thoughts seemed to run through his head. Once, he tried to remember when and where he had been, but he did not. He had formed a biased opinion against the Hongkong police authorities and as everything seemed against him he was afraid to report the matter. He then placed the body in a trunk and covered it with two towels. He could not think who had done the foul deed—he did not know if she had done it herself—and so he decided to get rid of the body. He then referred to taking the trunk to Messrs. Wodehouse and Swift, officers then changing his mind, and taking it on board the *Montague*, but he denied emphatically having attempted to throw it into the harbour. "The rest of the story," Adgetts concluded, "is in the possession of the Court and I don't deny it."

Sir Henry—Is that all you have to say?

Adgetts—Yes.

The Court then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

ADGETTS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

23rd inst.

William Hall Adgetts, the alleged slayer of the Dayton woman, having told his story of what he knew of Gertrude Dayton's death to Mr. Justice Wise and the jury, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday afternoon, mounted the stand this morning to submit to the cross-examination of the Attorney-General.

There was a look of worry stamped on his pale face when he answered his name and rose to go to the witness-box. Those who saw Adgetts when he landed in this Colony a tall, well-built muscular fellow—now him to-day wearing a grey gradually.

There was the greatest rush to get seats at the trial to-day that the Court officials had to contend with since the case opened in the Supreme Court. The Court-room was taxed before the hour set for the hearing.

The Attorney-General, Mr. W. Rees Davies, who was instructed by Mr. G. E. Morris, of the Crown Solicitor's office, was in charge of the case for the Crown, while Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. G. Harding, was in command of the defence.

At six minutes after ten his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise took his seat and Adgetts was called to the box. Immediately the Attorney-General opened fire.

I understand you to admit all the evidence of the prosecution, except the murder and putting the box overboard?—Some things I don't admit.

What is that?—That I was seen in the hotel. You admit staying at the hotel?—I did, Sir.

You admit going to the house of Miss Leavitt?—I recollect going to Miss Hemstead's. You admit taking the trunk to Messrs. Wodehouse and Swift and removing it as I told you. You admit taking it aboard the *Montague*?—Yes.

You admit pawing the diamonds?—Yes. You admit leaving the Colony?—Yes.

You admit all these things although your learned Counsel tried to prove you were not the man?—I do.

What was your business?—I was returning home to the States.

What do you do for a living?—Tinsmith or plumber.

What were you doing in Manila, in the society of this woman?—I was on my way home. How long were you in Manila?—Fourteen days.

How long have you known Miss Dayton?—About a year ago at the house at Calle Alejandro.

So that I may take it you only met her once before meeting her this time?—Yes, Sir.

And your acquaintance with her was quite casual?—Yes.

You were there with the three women when the discussion was on?—Yes.

And you were acting as a sort of intermediary?—No, Sir.

You said you met Miss Booth out riding and she asked you to get Miss Dayton to see her alone?—Yes.

Why should she single you out to get Miss Dayton to meet her alone?—Because we were seen together outside and at the theatre.

You were living with Miss Dayton?—No, Sir.

You were living in the same hotel?—Yes. You say this man O'Brien was a lawyer in Manila?—Yes.

And he as her lawyer, after arranging some monetary transactions for her, advised her to leave the Colony?—Yes.

You were living a chaste life in Manila?—Yes, Sir.

And how did you come to Hongkong, being only a casual acquaintance with her?—Because I was coming to Hongkong.

And she asked you to come with her to Hongkong?—I was on my way to the States. I was leaving on the *Minnesota*. When they heard I was leaving Miss Dayton induced me to stay and accompany her to Hongkong.

Why were you willing to do this?—Yes.

Do you attach any importance to the Chinese man conversing with Miss Dayton on board ship?—Not necessarily. I was giving the facts of what occurred.

What is there—what importance do you attach to that fact?—I don't attach any importance to it.

All her jewellery you say was entrusted to you?—Yes.

And she remained on deck watching for the police?—I remained on deck.

And what were you coming to Hongkong for?—To catch the steamer for home.

Who paid the passage?—I did.

Was that not a generous offer?—No.

Did it strike you as remarkable when Miss Dayton met a Chinese boy in Hongkong?—No.

You told us Miss Dayton meeting a Chinese "boy" in Manila and seeing one who she recognised here. What was the reason for your telling this to the Court seeing you attached so much importance to it?—She appeared excited.

Why did she appear excited?—I am no mind reader.

The whole thing is a part of your narrative, an important part, is it not?—Yes.

Having regard to the fact that the woman was murdered, her seeing those "boys" pointed to something strange—something on the warpath?—Yes.

You had two bottles of brandy and two bottles of whisky in the hotel?—Yes.

Where did you buy the brandy?—In Chefoo. I put it to you that brandy was not found?—I don't know what was found.

Do you know Mr. and Mrs. Feist?—I don't. Have you seen them since?—No.

So that was another part of your narrative?—Yes. I was telling all the facts of what occurred during the trip to Hongkong.

Who was the man who met Miss Dayton and spoke to her in an excited tone? What was he like?—He appeared to be a Jew. I could not see him clearly.

Did you hear the conversation?—No. The man was talking to her excitedly?—Yes.

And you did not hear?—No.

And you walked away so as not to hear the conversation between your lover and another man?—My wife. She was not my lover.

Then we will call her your companion?—Yes. And all you know of this man is that he had a Jewish face?—Yes.

Would you know him again if you saw him?—No, Sir.

And you think Miss Dayton was murdered because she robbed Miss Booth?—I don't know.

Can you not offer any opinion?—I can't. Now, come; who do you think killed her?—I don't know.

But who do you think?—I think it was done through Miss Booth.

You need have no compunction of saying what you think of somebody else?—I don't know. All I say is that my thoughts went to Miss Booth.

How long did you stay at Miss Hemstead's?—About three or four hours.

And you had all her jewellery in your possession?—Yes.

Were you not afraid of being in possession of them?—No.

Miss Dayton went to these gay houses to see her old friends and she allowed you to carry all her jewellery?—Yes.

What was she wearing at the time?—A few rings and a couple of pins, which were mine. And she allowed you to carry her jewellery in your trousers pocket while she wore a few?—She couldn't wear them all.

When did you leave those gay houses?—I don't know.

And you suggest that you were so drunk that you did not know when you left the house?—Yes.

You said you left Ship Street at seven o'clock?—No.

You were seen, Sir, at the hotel at six o'clock that morning?—No, Sir.

What time did you say you bought that box—the peace-offering?—About seven o'clock. My watch had stopped.

I put it to you you were in the Hongkong Hotel at six o'clock that morning before you bought the trunk?—I was not.

You said that you left the house in Ship Street quickly and quietly as not to be seen. Why did you not want to be seen?—Because I didn't want to be seen coming out of a house like that, when I was staying at one of the leading hotels in town.

You then said you bought her a trunk as a peace-offering?—Yes.

Why should you have purchased such a trunk to offer her as a peace-offering when you say you were not intimate with her?—She said she wanted it to put in curios.

Why did you buy that ugly box when you were not intimate with her? You were afraid of her rebuke?—I was not. I was my own master.

I put it to you that you purchased this trunk first with the idea of putting her body into this box?—No, Sir.

A box like that would float; while the one you had would not?—That I don't know. Perhaps.

And easy to put overboard?—I never tried to put one overboard.

When you found Miss Dayton's body you were surprised?—Yes.

Was she dead?—She appeared so.

Why did you not report the matter if you doubted the woman was not dead?—She was dead.

Was the bed made?—Yes.

And the mattress turned?—I don't know.

Assuming that the mattress was turned it must have been turned by somebody?—On that assumption, yes.

Was the band round her neck?—Yes.

What sort of a band?—The band was on exhibition here.

Did you notice if she was wearing any rings then?—I was not thinking of rings.

You picked the body up with your own hands?—Yes.

And you did not see if she had any rings?—No.

Now, Sir, why did you not report the matter when you found the body?—All was against me.

You were kept in Ship Street the night before. Could you not have got the woman with whom you slept to come and speak for you?—No. I did not remember the number of the house.

You took a ricksha to return to the hotel. Couldn't you have got the ricksha cooler?—I couldn't identify him.

You returned to the hotel with Miss Dayton after leaving Miss Hemstead's house?—I can't remember.

One of the thousand thoughts that ran through your mind was whether you returned to the hotel with the woman that night?—Yes.

And why did you not notify the police?—Because I did not want the affair to get home to my people.

You said you had formed a biased opinion against the Hongkong police. Many other people have formed such an opinion?—I had a reason.

And what was the uppermost thought in your mind. Who did you think killed her?—I couldn't say.

Did you think she killed herself?—Yes.

And you sat down thinking over it?—I was standing near the bed.

Then you jammed the body into the trunk?—I placed it in.

Did you go to sleep on the couch before you did it?—No.

I suppose you knew at the time that your conduct, if found out, was against your life?—My conduct?—No, Sir.

And the story you told is simply to save your fame?—Yes, Sir.

The *Montague* was lying off Wanchai?—I don't know the place.

I put it to you that you did not see the *Montague* in the bay. She could not be seen?—I did see her.

You did sleep in the hotel the following night?—No.

You were afraid that the person who killed the woman might wreak his vengeance on you. Why did you think so?—Because I was in her company.

Instead of returning to the hotel you slept at the Y.M.C.A.?—Yes.

It does not matter where you slept. But have you evidence to show that you were there?—No.

You went away from you were guilty of a foul murder?—No, Sir; No, Sir.

Your behaviour at Chefoo was not that of an innocent man?—I did not want to be connected with the affair.

I put it to you, Sir, that your whole story is a subterfuge?—No, Sir.

You have displayed some ingenuity in the matter?—No, Sir. I have told the true story and I am cross-examined and if there are any lies it would come out.

Your wife was at Chefoo when you were there?—No, Sir. She left the night before I arrived.

She heard you were coming?—I don't know. Did you communicate with her?—No, Sir.

Did you pawn a ring at Shanghai?—No, Sir. Did you go to Ullmann and Co.?—No, Sir.

You arrived at Shanghai on 11th August?—I can't remember.

And you placed a diamond ring with Ullmann and Co. of Nanking Road, at Shanghai, for \$10?—No, Sir.

Do you know Ullmann and Co.?—No, Sir.

Where is Ullmann and Co.?—I don't know. The Shanghai police say that you pledged a ring with Ullmann and Co., which firm have had to answer a criminal charge brought by you. Do you deny all that?—Yes.

Did Miss Dayton have any conversation with a man that night?—Yes.

That concluded the cross-examination.

SIR HENRY'S ADDRESS.

Sir Henry Berkeley, not wishing to re-examine the prisoner, opened his brief at five minutes, during which time he balanced himself in the heights of eloquence. The figures of speech that he used were few, but every word appeared to carry with it the conviction of sincerity, and he held the crowded courtroom from beginning to end in an attention that never failed for an instant. He said, briefly, that the prisoner was charged with the wilful murder of Gertrude Dayton. The only point he had to make was to bring in a verdict of guilty or not guilty according to the evidence. He felt impelled to address them because, it may be assumed, that men of their age and experience were aware that juries should find their verdict with the evidence placed before them, for he ventured to explain that there was hardly a man in this Colony—except one man in the Court—who had not discussed the question at the time when no one dreamed that the man would have been brought back here for trial. Further, there were very few men in Hongkong who had not found him guilty. It was a very wise act of the prisoner in fleeing; but that circumstance rendered his (ask Hercules) unless the jury would find their verdict on the evidence. No one saw the prisoner commit the act. That he can only be found guilty on circumstantial evidence, the verdict founded on reasoning from the facts placed before them. And it must be a calm and cool judgment. The case for the Crown, Sir Henry explained, was that the prisoner arrived here from Manila with Gertrude Dayton and went to the Hongkong Hotel, and it was for the purpose of getting her money and jewellery that he did her to death and disposed of her body. If he talked to the end of the day the Attorney-General could say no more than the man would say. He said that the prisoner disposed of the body to avoid the charge. The prisoner did not feel courageous to stand his trial, and fled. There was a great mystery to be solved, he pursued, and in trying to solve it inflammatory speeches must be barred. He thought that the only thing that condemned

the prisoner was his flight, which was a mere incident and may be of no weight. A man might have been innocent, and have fled not to stand a charge. The prisoner fled, but he subsequently volunteered to take his trial in Hongkong if he was duly defended. "I say," went on Sir Henry, "and it cannot be contradicted, that there is no law under which the prisoner could be forcibly removed, from Chefoo to Manilla. One credit on his part was that he ultimately became willing to take his trial. In every prosecution—especially in the case of murder—the duty of the prosecution was to prove two things: firstly, the identification of the murderer; and, secondly, the identification of the corpse. It was their bounden duty to prove these essentials, and it became the duty of the prisoner's Counsel to see the strictest proof given of those facts. It was monstrous to suggest that the prisoner was prejudiced in any defence put forward."

If it had pleased him not to make any statement the identification of Gertrude Dayton could not have been established. She could not be identified by her clothing; she could not be identified by her fingers and teeth. The Attorney-General strongly overlooked his cross-examination of the doctor, during the earlier part of the case, relative to the presumption of suicide and suicidal strangulation. He put it to the jury that there was no evidence before them in which they would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty of the murder of Gertrude Dayton. There was no other evidence before them, to justify them coming to any other conclusion than that the woman committed suicide. He would show that that was the only logical conclusion that could be arrived at. The woman was found dead in a box with a waist band round her neck. In all criminal cases, while it is not essential for the prosecution to prove a motive it was well to do so. But in all criminal cases, especially one of murder, when the prisoner could show lack of motive it was an important fact to the jury. In this case no evidence had been so far advanced to show a motive. The motive of the Crown was that the woman had been murdered for her money and jewels. Sir Henry maintained that the Crown was arguing in a circle. The Crown said the prisoner murdered the woman for her money and jewels—the evidence was that the woman and which they must go by, was that he had possession of the woman's jewels and money for safe keeping. They could not get away from that fact. He had the money with her content, and if the jury refused to accept that then the evidence was not true. That fact corroborated the prisoner's statement when he said that Gertrude Dayton's money and jewellery were entrusted to him.

He said that he had a right to ask them to believe the other part. Further, the prisoner gave reasons why the deceased woman entrusted him with her jewellery. She had fled from Manila with a large sum of money which she had misappropriated. That was the reason, and that was supported by a Crown witness, Josie Marshall, who also said she had not. Then where was the motive? The motive suggested was that the prisoner was jealous of the woman's beauty and that he was a drunkard. The Crown admitted she was "tipsy," and they can't deny it. A woman who drank "twelve bottles of that kind of champagne" that one gets at those places would be in a state of mental excitement. The Attorney-General, Sir Henry Berkeley, thought it was monstrous when the prisoner had stated that Gertrude Dayton appeared excited when she saw the two Chinese—one at Manila and the other in Hongkong. A criminal was always in a state of being seen. The same remark applied to the Jewish-looking individual who stopped her outside the Hongkong Hotel on the night she was going to meet the Mr. and Mrs. Feist "to go up the street."

On arrival here her fear was increased as she expected every moment to be arrested, and with "heavy" drinking it culminated in bringing that state of tension. She was then in such a condition as to have committed suicide. There were no marks on her body to show violence or any sign of being throttled. The doctor said that that could have been accounted for by decomposition; but Sir Henry upheld that that was only an opinion. Sir Henry concluded that no man should be convicted on circumstantial evidence of this nature, and asked for the jury's verdict.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Addressed the jury for seventeen minutes. He dwelt mostly on the point that the prisoner could produce no witness to substantiate the statements he made as regards sleeping in a house in Ship Street on the night of the murder. He emphasised the fact that plunder was the motive for the foul deed; that the motive of suicide was unreasonable, and that should the jury have any doubt on that issue the benefit of the doubt was for the prisoner.

His Lordship then charged the jury. He reviewed the evidence most clearly and briefly, minutes, and asked them to consider their verdict.

THE JURY OUT.

It was precisely at one o'clock when the jury went out to consider their verdict and a number of spectators left the Court. These consisted mostly of older men, who apparently, could stand no more. The news that the jury was out travelled fast and a large crowd gathered at the various entrances of the building, scores of people on their way home for stopping to hear the decision in Queen's Road as further admittance to the Court-room was stopped.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

In a few moments it became apparent that the jurors were coming in. The whispered conversations which were being conducted by the crowd ceased. All eyes were turned to the prisoner. A little group of Court officials gathered at the entrance to the Court. At four minutes after one o'clock the jury filed in, headed by Foreman Ram. Every eye in the room was fixed upon them as they entered the box. By this time the lawyers had returned to their respective places at the Counsel's table.

Adgetts, at this time, was looking restless. Anxiously he clearly cut on his features, which were white, the result of much strain.

Then Acting Justice Wise entered from his chambers while everyone in Court arose.

When the jury had settled down, the Registrar stood up.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he opened, "have you agreed on your verdict?"

"We have," answered the Foreman.

"Are you unanimous?"

"We are."

"Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty."

Adgetts' head dropped.

His Lordship—Have you anything further to say?

Adgetts raised his head steadily and looked in the direction of the Court. "No," he replied. Then he bowed his head once more.

THE SENTENCE.

His Lordship, adjusted the black cap and passed sentence of death.

And the doomed man, looking the picture of misery, his cheek drawn, and shaking in every limb, was removed to the Victoria Gaol and placed in the condemned cell to await the carrying out of the sentence.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN JAPAN.

INADEQUACY OF ACCOMMODATION.

Much attention is just now being directed to the inadequate facilities provided for higher education, especially in technical matters. At present there are thirteen schools under the direct control of the Department of Education where technical education is given—that is six industrial, four commercial, and three agricultural colleges. The number of applicants for admission to these schools this

FORGING A CHEQUE

OFFICE "BOY" SENTENCED TO LONG TERM.

Chang Hing, an office "boy," formerly in the employ of Messrs. Cooper and Company, 34 Wyndham Street, was charged at the Criminal Sessions which were continued last Thursday at the Supreme Court, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, acting Chief Justice, that he did on the 6th ultimo forge a cheque for \$1,167 in the name of F. J. Kangas, his employer, made out on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and on the 16th September attempted to cash it.

The accused pleaded guilty to both indictments. From particulars to hand it would appear that on the latter date the accused called at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and presented a cheque for \$1,167, payable to one "F. J. Kangas," to a staff named Chan Kam Foon. The cheque was then handed to Mr. Weston, who suspected it to be a forgery. He summoned Mr. Kangas, who, on arrival at the bank, declared the cheque was a forgery, and on examining his cheque-book discovered one of the forms missing. Accused was then arrested. On being searched by the police several sheets of tracing-paper were found on him.

His Lordship—Is anything known to the police about this man?

Sergeant Fenton—No.

His Lordship—He held a position of trust? The Attorney-General—Yes, your Lordship.

His Lordship, addressing the accused, said that he had taken advantage of his position of trust. He was known to read and write English, and he will not be able to read and write Chinese. The prisoner was then sentenced to six years' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE NEW TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR THE CHINESE PRESS.

The Board of Civil Administration in Peking has drafted a series of provisional press rules which may well be called the decalogue of the Chinese journalist. A newspaper press in China is comparatively a new thing, though in the *Peking Gazette* we have the oldest newspaper in the world at the present moment. Had China been left to herself there would have been no such thing as a daily paper from Peking to Yunnan even now. It is the advent of the foreigner which has caused the introduction of journalism. At first the reactionary element in China hated the sight of those little sheets which, emanating from the safe retreat of a foreign settlement, and actually or nominally the property of a foreign owner, came with their fearless criticism of all and sundry. But now-a-days there are none of the progressive element at any rate which are not eager for the progress of development. They see in it a means of national education more promising than anything else which could be put before them.

But it was to be expected that in the early efforts of unpractised men there should be much that was crude, much that might have been better, and a great deal that was to be deplored. Liberty became licence, and freedom of speech was abused. It was necessary, therefore, that there should be in China as in other lands a set of rules under which the press should be free to exercise its functions, but under which licence could be curbed and wrong of all kinds visited with condign punishment. Such are the rules now before us. As we have said, there are ten of them. But of the ten there are but two or three which need discussion. It will be agreed by everybody that there should be some sort of licence issued before a paper is permitted to publish in any number. China is not England or America, and must expect to spring fully-fledged into a freedom which have won by long ages of political evolution. So also everybody will agree that each issue should be authenticated with the name of the publisher, editor, and printer. Regulations such as these are common in most lands. It is when we come to Article III that what may be contentious matter is found.

Even here it all depends on the manner in which the rules are read. For example, the first of the three prohibited matters which touch the Imperial family. Now here is a regulation respecting which the first question will be, What constitutes insult? The door is open here for very wide differences in definition. A year or two ago, (perhaps four or five) *Punch* astonished the English world by what our better nature told us instinctively was an error in taste, one of the few of which *Punch* has been guilty. Its cartoon represented the French emperor in the guise of a monkey. Now such a picture in Germany would have passed without notice, for there the liberty allowed to the cartoonist permits far broader things than that. But this is an instance of the difficulty in deciding what is and what is not insulting. Again, matters which affect the national dignity are taboo. So with those which disturb the public peace. In both these cases the regulation may be a curse or it may be a blessing. If it forbids the publication of what is good for nation to discuss, a blessing if it restrains licence and prevents yellow journalism, unfortunately one of the curses of western lands. China has the benefit of the experience of the rest of the world. If she is wise enough to examine carefully into the condition of the press in Western lands and to govern herself accordingly she will do well. She will then follow the *Times* rather than the *Daily Mail*, and in preference to sensation will choose truth and reason.

The prohibition of indecent matter is needed in China. In this respect China's practice is a long way behind her preaching. She knows what is right but does not practise it either in her daily conversation or her daily press. That there should be no "giving away" of military or naval secrets is but an echo of the practice of the civilized world, and that all criticism of cases *not* *judicial* should be forbidden is the British rather than any other, seeing that in that there is perhaps a better combination of reticence and progressiveness than is to be found elsewhere. The *Times*, for example, has for generations been the admiration of the world. But it will be long before China will develop a *Times*.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

HONGKONG HOTEL "RAMS THE LILY."

Mr. A. E. Davey, first boarding officer attached to the Harbour Department, told Commander Bail R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour-master, in the Marine Court, this morning, of a collision which took place in the harbour on Monday last between his steam launch, the *Lily*, and that belonging to the Hongkong Hotel Company.

As the result of the collision the coxswain, Ko Fuk, of the *Hongkong Hotel*, appeared before the Harbour-master to answer charges of making fast to the Pacific Mail steamer *Korea* while that vessel was under way in the harbour, and with disregard of the rules of the road. To both of these charges Ko Fuk pleaded guilty and asked to be forgiven.

At about eight o'clock on the morning in question, Mr. Davey said, he boarded the *Korea*. As he was moving off from her starboard side the *Hongkong Hotel*, going apparently at half speed, came up from astern and collided with the *Lily*, hitting her on her starboard quarter. The force of the impact although strong did not do any serious damage. The coxswain of the *Hongkong Hotel*, he concluded, did not take any steps to avoid the collision.

Mr. J. W. Oxberry, the master of the *Hongkong Hotel*, was on board the Company's launch when the collision occurred. He explained that when the collision appeared imminent the *Hongkong Hotel* was put hard astern. Referring to the charge of making fast to the *Korea* while under way he denied that that was so. The *Korea* had made fast to her buoy—in fact when he boarded the vessel the chief officer was on deck, which Mr. Oxberry stated, went to show that the mail steamer was at anchor.

The Harbour-master said that the chief officer being on deck showed nothing, as he did not know the rules on board those vessels. It did not matter whether the *Korea* was made fast or not. The fact remained that the *Hongkong Hotel* was not properly handled, which resulted in the collision. He fined the accused \$10.

THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING IN JAPAN.

PRICES OF RICE AND OTHER COMMODITIES COMPARED.

The present high price of rice is naturally attracting a great deal of public attention. In comparing the current cost of rice with that of other commodities, the *Osaka Mainichi* observes that the prices of all the necessities of life have continued to advance steadily of late years, particularly since the Russo-Japanese war. Taking the standard of 100 first class some years ago, returns made by the Bank of Japan on the average rate of prices of commodities show that the average stood at 101.88 in January, 1904, but rose to 111.21 in January of the following year, to 119.18 in January of last year, and to 125.75 in January this year. Last month the average of prices rose to 132.54 (when the price of rice was forced up to the highest point ever reached), showing an advance of about 30 per cent. as compared with the rates in September of the preceding two years, and of 21 per cent. on the figures in September of 1902. As for rice, the rate, which stood at 107 in January of 1904, declined to 106 in January of the following year, and rose again to 119 in the same month of last year, and to 131 this year. The market of rice usually rises in September, when the stock of old grain becomes smaller and the new rice is shortly expected on the market.

The following figures show the fluctuation in the price of rice and barley in each month during the past few years:

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Jan.	Rice 107	106	119	131
	Barley 102	101	109	137
Feb.	Rice 113	104	110	134
	Barley 109	100	109	137
Mar.	Rice 111	103	130	134
	Barley 105	104	105	133
April	Rice 109	101	109	132
	Barley 104	104	99	127
May	Rice 111	103	122	137
	Barley 108	105	100	125
June	Rice 111	101	126	139
	Barley 108	106	95	117
July	Rice 116	103	124	144
	Barley 110	104	97	121
Aug.	Rice 105	109	123	140
	Barley 101	91	95	125
Sept.	Rice 119	115	128	150
	Barley 101	104	99	143
Oct.	Rice 111	119	131	—
	Barley 103	115	115	—
Nov.	Rice 111	114	133	—
	Barley 106	115	113	—
Dec.	Rice 112	118	139	—
	Barley 108	115	115	—

Our contemporary, in giving these figures, notes that barley, which rose to 105 in March, 1904, on account of the war, suddenly dropped upon the conclusion of hostilities, and went down to 90 in August, 1905. It revived a little last year, rising to about 100. This year it began to advance as the price of rice has advanced, and it had reached 143 in September. The rice and barley markets fluctuate irrespective of the market of other commodities, the reason being that the grains are harvested once a year, and so the supply is limited. Hence the fluctuation in the demand materially affects the price, which is always ruled by the results of the harvest.

Owing to marked business activity in 1896 consequent upon the Japanese successes in the Japan-China war and also to the attempt to create a "corner" in rice, quotations at the Dojima Rice Exchange (Osaka) rose to ¥1.60 or ¥1.70 on July 21st that year; but the "corner" collapsed on account of the exceptionally good harvest, and quotations declined to ¥0.90 or ¥0.95 on August 20th. In August, 1901, the cry was raised that there was a short supply and the rate was forced up to ¥1.50; but on the new grain appearing on the market prices fell again to about ¥1.00.

The *Mainichi* points out that such heavy fluctuations are due in some degree to the action of speculators who suddenly release their rice; but the principal cause is large supplies suddenly sent to the markets by the farmers. Farmers, when anticipating a rise in the market, are inclined to part with their stocks, but certain quantities of rice cannot be long stored, while speculators are sometimes prevented from holding large stocks and are compelled to release their holdings, the market thus becoming glutted. Our Osaka contemporary concludes that in the circumstances it is a mistake to believe that the rice market will be maintained higher than last year because all other commodities are higher in price. Farmers are gaining fresh knowledge of the principles of economy; they are now much more prudent in sending their rice to the market, and so the equilibrium is likely to be more steadily maintained in the future than in the past.

This appears somewhat inadequate ground on which to anticipate a decline in prices.—*Japan Chronicle*.

FOREIGN TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

ANOTHER INFIDENT FRAUD.

A correspondent of the *Japan Gazette* sends that journal two tin labels "Pure Orange Marmalade," both purporting to have been furnished by the well-known English firm of Gosses & Blackwell. The two tins are identical in size, and the labels they both bear are, except in minute technical differences of type, absolutely identical. The obvious difference begins in the fact that the genuine tin is painted blue, while the bogus is covered with a blue paper of a shade closely resembling that of the paint distinguishing the genuine. The difference continues in the fact that, owing to limitations in paper-colouring, the "blue" is not carried up to the top edge nor down to the lower edge of the bogus tin, which thus displays a tell-tale yellow-brown edging. The label itself is also forged upon an orange instead of the legitimate lemon-coloured paper, though persons who take the tins bear the proper stamps on their bottoms, indicating that they are old genuine tins revamped.

These bogus goods are sold openly in Japan and doubtless impose upon the innocent buyers everywhere. He is, of course, undecieved upon sampling the contents. Nevertheless, while the fraud is indirectly a compliment to the original manufacturer, it is a serious injury to his products, and to the credit of his country, which is thus exposed to the suspicion of selling counterfeit goods.

The *Japan Gazette* correspondent of N. C. D. New writes on 9th inst.—A reliable Chinese official informs me that the appointment of Mr. M. T. Liang as Consul of Shanghai is only temporary, for there is some higher office in view for him. Mr. Liang is one of those American educated students who are holding important positions in China at the present time. The others are Governor Tang Shao-yi of Fungling; H. E. Liang Tun-yen, acting Junior Vice-President of the Waiwup, and Minister-designate to Washington; Tsai Shao-chi, new Consul of Tientsin; Wu Ting-fang, reported to be appointed first Chinese Permanent Representative to the International Arbitration Council at The Hague; and another, Tsai Ku Hung-ming, Yen Fu and Chu Pao-kuei.

The transfer of Mr. T. Liang to the Customs Tientsin of your port was caused by the late resignation of his former superior, H. E. Yuan Shih-kai. Tsai M. T. Liang will leave Tientsin for your port as soon as his successor, Tsai Shao-chi, arrives there from Newchwang, before the end of the month or early in November. In view of this, Mr. Liang is during the last two years, Tsai Liang should undoubtedly be capable of maintaining existing friendly relations between the Chinese authorities and the foreign community of Shanghai.

THE PROPOSED MATCH "COMBINE."

REASONS FOR THE DELAY.

We learn from the *Osaka Shimpō* that the expert sent out by the English syndicate which has undertaken the match combination in Japan returned to Yokohama from China on the 2nd inst. It will be remembered that, as stated in our columns at the time, the expert, on arriving from England, found matters for the proposed match combine in such an unsatisfactory state that he decided, first of all, to take a trip to the States. Mr. Matsuno, a member of the Diet, who has been acting in the interests of the English syndicate in the project, is in Osaka at the present time. He has been strongly urging the Japanese projectors of the combination to exert themselves in order to hasten forward the scheme. This gentleman has reminded the Osaka match manufacturers that should the project—as it seems in danger of doing—fall through, the future development of Japanese industry for years to come will be much hampered, while the confidence of foreigners in Japanese business men in general would be lost.

The Osaka Journal attributes the hitch which has been experienced in the project to a disagreement of opinion among the leading manufacturers concerning the assessment of the value of their factories. There are over 50 match manufacturers in Osaka and Kobe. Of these, the most prominent are Mr. Inoue Teijiro, of Osaka; Mr. Takigawa, of Kobe; and the Kyushu, a member of these leading manufacturers are hesitating to declare the value of their factories, each waiting for the other to report the assessment. This is said to be the principal cause of the hitch. Speaking of the producing power of each factory, continues the Osaka Journal, there three, leading manufacturers contribute nearly one half of the total output of matches in Osaka and Kobe. When the value of their factories is assessed, the remaining 40 or 50 manufacturers will follow them, taking their value as a basis, and the preparations will thus be much expedited towards the success of the combination. In view of the advice of Mr. Matsuno, and the return of the English expert, the leading manufacturers are understood to have agreed to make a concession in the valuation of the factories. When they come to an agreement on this matter, they will invite the English expert and Mr. Runge, of Yokohama, to journey to Osaka, and hold a meeting for the purpose of discussing the value of the combination will be decided as the result of the proposed meeting, which will take place in about a week's time.—*Japan Chronicle*.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

The *Japan Chronicle* says—The preparations on the part of the Japanese manufacturers in connection with the match combination, which have called forth considerable adverse comments, on account of the extraordinary delay in arranging the preliminaries, appear to have at last made some progress. We now learn that the valuation of seven or eight of the leading factories in Osaka and Kobe has been practically decided upon, and the Japan Match-Site Company—lately formed in connection with the project—has also agreed to join the combination. It has now been arranged that seven or eight leading manufacturers just mentioned should first of all make a concession in the actual combination, and upon the arrival from England of Dr. Rutherford Harris, who is due in Japan about the end of this month, the prospect will be published. The value of the factories of about 50 manufacturers who are to join the combination will then be investigated.

TRANSIT-PASSES.

DECREASE IN REVENUE EXPLAINED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 10th October. A company in Yenchow sent some cigarettes from there to Canton and thence to Sunching and other places for sale under transit-passes. When the pass was inspected in Canton it was found that only a chop was put on by the Likin-barrier at Do-shing signifying that it had been examined there, but without inserting anything about the quality and quantity of the goods. So whether the goods carried down corresponded with the description on the transit-pass could not be ascertained. The Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs of Canton communicated with H. E. Viceroy Chang stating that the reason why the revenue collected from transit-passes has decreased in recent years was because the examination of these passes was conducted with carelessness. He requested the Viceroy to instruct all his officers to make a careful examination in future, and the date, the quality, and weight of the goods when they passed any barrier should be inserted before putting on the chop there.

H. E. the Viceroy has complied with the request and instructions have been sent to all barriers to that effect.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

TREASURY INSPECTION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th October. H. E. Viceroy Chang has issued a notification announcing the fact that he will make an inspection of all the accounts in connection with the treasuries of the different yamens on the 15th day of the 9th moon.

DECEITFUL THE REVENUE.

The Canton Likin Authorities have discovered that certain Chinese firms have frequently exported cargo from their port, through a foreign firm, in order to defraud the Likin Bureau of its dues. The case has been reported to the Prefect of Kwangchow, who will give orders to the Nankai Magistrate to arrest the defaulters, who will be tried and if found guilty of such practice will be severely punished.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

A circular has been issued by the committee of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company convening a meeting for to-day for the purpose of discussing the following suggestions:—(1) That a letter be drafted and sent to the shareholders at Hongkong to request them to select a representative on the committee of the board of directors of the company. (2) That the Shanghai representative, Mr. Yip Yui-jin, who has been elected as a member of the committee should be requested to proceed to Canton at an early date to assume duty. (3) That the newly-elected auditor of the company, Mr. Yip Wai-pak, be asked to attend at once. (4) That the shareholders should elect a committee to assist their names, address, and the numbers of shares they hold when despatching telegrams to the company on affairs in connection with the company.

Tsai Kwong, engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, has considered it best to install a telegraphic line instead of a telephone line along the route of the Yuet Nan Railway, in order to avoid mistakes and inconvenience. A number of telegraph operators will be appointed temporarily for service under the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration.

AGAINST PROCESSIONS.

Seeing that on some occasions processions are still being held in most of the streets of the city, which are often likely to be the cause of first and other dangers, the Police Authorities have now issued a proclamation prohibiting different streets from holding such processions, etc., again in the future. It is pointed out that offenders will be severely punished in order that this nuisance may be for ever abated.

POLICE FORCE.

Yesterday, H. E. the Viceroy deputed expectant magistrate Fu Him to proceed to the district of Tungchow to make arrangements to organize a police force there.

ARMES FOR YUMCHOW.

The Kuan Wu Chu has instructed the different Likin Stations to pass a quantity of arms and ammunition ordered by Taitai Kwok Jap-chang, commander of troops in the prefecture of Yumchow, for the use of his troops. The order was being executed through Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., it consists of an indent for 100 Mauser rifles, smokeless powder, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition.

LIXIN COLLECTIONS.

The amount of Lixin collected at Kowloon and Lappa for the second month of the 188th quarter from the sixth moon to the seventh moon, is as follows:—Kowloon: Taels 8,000, and Taels 1,300 other dues; Lappa: Taels 8,800, and Taels 1,200 other dues.

DESERVING PROMOTION.

Tsai Liang Lan-fun, the wuyuan of foreign affairs at Pakhoi, is an energetic official and is deserving of promotion. During the recent fighting in the prefecture of Yumchow, near Pakhoi, he, together with the Commissioner of the Pakhoi Customs, did a great deal in rendering every assistance to protect the foreign residents there. Now the Canton High Authorities propose to appoint him a wuyuan to the Canton Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Up to the present, a suitable man has not yet been selected to assume the financial control of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Mr. Lo Po-shui, who was elected president in addition to refusing to take up the presidency of the company, has also refused to take up the responsibility of its finances, a position to which he was also elected. The board of directors of the company, owing to this fact, and that no other suitable appointment can be fixed upon, has again despatched another message to Mr. Lo Po-shui, requesting him to take up his nomination.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has wired to the Kungsi Railway Company expressing their condolence with the company on the death of the president of that company, Mr. Li, who was killed in the steamer collision on the Po Yang Lake. A reply has been received from the Kiangsi Company thanking the Canton Company for their sympathy.

A SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

On the evening of the 17th instant, a policeman attached to the Honan Police Force was found smoking opium by a member of an anti-opium society, who at once reported the fact to the authorities, and the offender was taken to the Police Station where he received 200 strokes of the bamboo with the least delay. The defaulter will be sent to the Police Department to be flogged and tried and punished.

PIRACY.

On the 15th instant, a launch going from this port to the prefecture of Wai-chow was seized by a gang of robbers at 8 p.m. when

bearing a place called Tso Tung Tap. The launch was held up, and a large quantity of booty was carried away by the pirates, who made off without being offered any resistance by the soldiers of the guard boat, which was stationed at the time only a short distance from the scene of the outrage.

RECRUITING.

By order of the High Authorities, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief Chua Ping-chik has sent Captain Wu with orders to enlist three more regiments of recruits from the districts along the North River.

HOUSES COLLAPSE.

On the 17th instant, two houses in Pan Seung Street, inside the city, suddenly collapsed whilst the inmates were having their evening meal; fortunately no lives were lost in the accident.

SIR CHENTUNG.

A Peking telegram states that Sir Chentung Liang Cheng will probably be detained in the capital for service, and he may be unable to take up the appointment of president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

An Imperial Decree of the 17th instant, has been issued to the effect that risings, outrages, rebellions, etc., are constantly occurring in the different provinces throughout the Empire, and these occurrences are chiefly due to the neglect of the Viceroy and Governor, who fail to give strict orders to their subordinates to take the necessary steps to check these risings, and besides many of their subordinates are useless officials. The Imperial Decree is issued to warn the Viceroys and Governors of the different provinces that, after six months from the date of assuming charge of office, the Viceroys and Governors concerned will be responsible for the occurrence of any outrage, or rebellion that may take place within their jurisdiction.

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY.

Expectant magistrate Ho Yik-wan, the director of the Likin Station for the levying of dues on ships from the Yangtze District, is the manufacturer of cement, has reported to H. E. the Viceroy that a station has been established at Shek Wai Tong, for the collection of these dues.

UNREST IN THE SOUTH.

H. E. Viceroy Chang, seeing that the rising in the prefectures of Yumchow, has not yet been totally suppressed, has again despatched instructions by telegraph to the officials at Yumchow to lose no time in looking for and capturing the leaders of the rebellion, and to slightly punish and warn the followers of the ringleaders, and to be careful that the innocent and others not concerned are not unjustly punished or implicated.

By order of H. E. Chang, the assistant magistrate Liang Kwok-wah, of the city of Fong Shing, arrived here yesterday to report fully on the circumstances which led to the recent rising in which the district magistrate and his family were foully done to death by the rebels. H. E. Chang has not yet a clear knowledge whether the rising in Yumchow was initiated by the disbanded soldiery or by the rebels. No doubt, the assistant magistrate will give full details of all the particulars to the Viceroy and who in turn will report the same to the Central Government.

The Brigadier-General of Pakhoi, Li Chun, has been informed that a Wong Sui-chuen is ascertained to be the leader of the recent rising in Yumchow and that the bandits have again threatened the people that they will one day attack the city of Yumchow. Brigadier-General Li has instructed Tsai Kwok Jap-chang, commander of troops, to pursue the insurgents with the seventeenth and twentieth regiments. It is also reported that some of the malcontents have fled over or are refusing on the boundaries of this province and that of Kwangsi. The Kwangsi authorities have been requested to attack them so as to prevent them from fleeing into the interior.

THE COMING OF SIR CHENTUNG.

It is only a few days since that it was reported that a telegram from Peking stated that Sir Chentung Liang Cheng will not be able to return to Canton, as he is very likely to be detained in the Capital for service. But yesterday, Sir Chentung sent a telegram to his family in Canton informing them that he has been conferred with the honour of the button of the first class, and that he will return to the South about the 23rd of the present moon. A house has been got ready and furnished in Po Wah Street in the western suburb for Sir Chentung's residence.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Canton High Authorities have for some time past contemplated the introduction of local self-government in the province of Kwangtung, and have proposed to send wuyuan to Tientsin to investigate the system of self-government in vogue there, and which has been promulgated for some time and is working successfully. It is now the opinion of the Canton Authorities that the first step to that end is to inquire into the conditions and customs of the local officials who are well versed in the law of the Empire, to proceed to Japan to investigate the Japanese system of self-government, and at the same time to send wuyuan to the different districts to inquire into the condition of the people. When all these wuyuan have returned and all the above investigations have been completed, wuyuan will then be sent to Tientsin to study the system now in force at that port, and then arrangements will be made to introduce local self-government into this province.

A SOCIAL EVENT.

The Junior Lieutenant Tartar General, Li Kwok Kik's wedding will take place on the 20th day of this moon. A large match has been erected in front of his yamen for the occasion. Both Lady Chang, wife of H. E. Viceroy Chang, and Lady King, wife of the present Tartar General of Canton, will be present at the wedding ceremony.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The members of the new board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have reported to H. E. the Viceroy and all other officials in Canton of the fact that they will assume charge of office on the 17th day of this moon (the 23rd instant).

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE.

H. E. Viceroy Chang will pay his first visit to the different temples of the city to offer his respects to the gods.

OPIMUM MONOPOLIES.

The Shan Hou Chu has taken over the control of the prepared opium farms from those farmers who have failed to pay their full amount of annual royalty, and those who have paid up to date will retain the former privilege of running the farms. The prefectures, districts, etc., at present under the control of the Shan Hou Chu are as follows:—Prefecture of Nankai, Shichow, Lienchow (whole), Shichang, Kungchow, Ngichow, Linchow (partly), and the districts of Nankai and Kungchow.

GRANTS TO HANNAMEN.

In accordance with the Imperial Decree abolishing the different Hannamen Corps throughout the Empire and the principal grant of land to them before their abandonment, the

Barbarians of Canton have petitioned the Tartar General and Lieutenant Tartar General of Canton requesting them to make early arrangements in regard to these grants of land.

OFFICIALS AT VARIANCE.

It is reported that the present Salt Commissioner of Canton, Ting Nai-yang, a protégé of H. E. Viceroy Shum, is in disagreement with H. E. Viceroy Chang on many points. The Viceroy intends to memorialise the Throne for the appointment of the present Kwangchow Prefect, Chan Mong Tsang, as Salt Commissioner of Canton.

CAMPHOR INDUSTRY.

Camphor trees are found growing at present in many districts throughout the province of Kwangtung. The officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce have forwarded despatches to the magistrates of the districts, where this tree is found growing, instructing them to ascertain the total area under cultivation within their jurisdiction, and the approximate number of trees grown, and to furnish a report of their investigations to the Bureau; while on the day of the receipt of the despatch. These steps are taken with a view to the introduction of the camphor manufacturing industry into this province. (It will be remembered that, a short time ago, a wuyuan was sent to the province of Fokien, to investigate the fictitious of manufacture employed, therefore the turning out of camphor for the market.)

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The collection of fares for passengers on the Canton-Hankow section of the Canton-Hankow Railway for the ten days from the 17th instant to the 26th instant is as follows:—7th instant, \$165.35; 8th instant, \$181.15; 9th instant, \$181.08; 10th instant, \$181.08; 11th instant, \$181.08; 12th instant, \$181.08; 13th instant, \$181.08; 14th instant, \$181.08; 15th instant, \$181.08; 16th instant, \$181.08; 17th instant, \$181.08; 18th instant, \$181.08; 19th instant, \$181.08; 20th instant, \$181.08; 21st instant, \$181.08; 22nd instant, \$181.08; 23rd instant, \$181.08; 24th instant, \$181.08; 25th instant, \$18

24th October.

NANHOI MAGISTRACY.

The Nanhui Magistrate has obtained permission from the High Authorities to effect further improvements in his yamen to facilitate the trial of cases. A portion of his yamen will be turned into a place of detention for defendants in any law case, and the work of alterations on this building is about to be commenced.

COMING OF WINTER.

H.E. the Viceroy has issued a notification to the officials directing them and the general public that winter hats and clothing are to be worn in the different departments of his yamen, from the 23rd day of the present moon (the 29th instant).

THEATRE RE-OPENED.

Some time ago the Po Wah Theatre in the eastern section of the new bund was closed down because of some disturbance caused by some visitors to the theatre who attempted to enter the place by force without paying for admission. A merchant named Ho King-sun has petitioned the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, applying for the lease of the above theatre, with an annual royalty of \$10,000, and his petition has been granted by the authorities.

NEW JUDGES.

The Shan Hoo Chu has received a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Canton Provincial Judge-designate, Wong Yun-mun, has left the Capital for the South to take up his new appointment on the 28th instant.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.

H.E. Viceroy Chang has been pleased to appoint Tseung Hui-ching to the Police Department of Canton as an assistant superintendent.

THE NEW BUND.

A great part of the Canton new bund was left incomplete as the work on the construction of this bund had been suspended since the contractor, Messrs. Chan Lun Tai & Co., got into trouble. Tseung Hui-ching has now been appointed director of the Canton Bunding Department and has arranged matters to hurry on the completion of the work.

FAVOURABLE RICE PROSPECTS.

It is learnt from the farmers of the different districts that the rainfall for the last few months has been considered favourable and that the last crop of rice for the year is expected to turn out most satisfactory.

WATERWORKS.

The reservoirs of the Canton Waterworks Company together with the pump machinery, filter beds, etc. have all been completed and are in readiness to be connected with the water mains. The laying of the water mains in the different streets is now being pushed forward and only about half of the work has now been completed. The water-tower on the site of the old Cheung San Monastery has the foundation now completed, and the work of erection is about to be commenced.

SHANGHAI "SHARK" CASE.

In the Danish Consular Court, at Shanghai, on 18th inst. Mr. Loftus E. P. Jones appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. N. C. Home for the defendant.

This case came up again this afternoon. Mr. Jones stated that plaintiff's books had arrived from Hongkong for inspection by the defendant, but since the last hearing, a settlement had been arrived at between the parties and therefore the action would be withdrawn. His Honour—Is that to be a settlement before the Court?

Mr. Jones—No, the settlement has been arrived at outside the Court.

His Honour—And you simply withdraw the case?

Mr. Jones—Yes.

In reply to his Honour Mr. Home said he had no objection to the withdrawal.

His Honour—What about costs?

Mr. Jones—Costs are included in the settlement. If the Court will let me know what fees are due I will pay them.

His Honour said he would allow the case to be withdrawn.

The Court then rose.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

TRAGEDY ON THE "SHAHSING."

A YOUNG SIKH WOMAN MURDERED.

A shocking murder [reported by telegram in our columns on Saturday—Ed., H.K.T.] was committed in the C. N. S. *Shaohsing* yesterday evening, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 16th inst. On a young Sikh woman named Hakor, wife of one Surgon Singh, the couple with three of their friends Bugga, Isser and Mula Singh, had booked passages to Hongkong. The five Sikhs went on board early yesterday morning and because of caste were assigned a secluded corner of the two-deck. Shortly after 6.30 p.m. a Cantonese comrade rushed on deck and reported that murder was being committed below. The officers went to the lower deck and found a man of Chinese holding a Si-h, named Mula Singh, while the unfortunate woman lay between some boxes quite dead. The instrument used was evidently a sharp little chopper with a round point somewhat similar to a brush-hook. The facts were at once reported to the French Police and by them to the Municipal Police. Inquiries were made and a number of detectives at once went to the missing members of the party. Shortly after 10 p.m. Surgon Singh visited the Lower Police Station and reported the murder, adding that the other Sikhs had committed it. Detective Crulkausk, however, insisted on the man accompanying him to the steamer.

The chief officer of the *Shaohsing*, meanwhile returned to the ship and found Singh, Mula and Isser there. These men he placed in irons until the French police came and took them away. Det. Sgt. Filgibbin then came to the steamer and when Detective Crulkausk and Surgon arrived Filgibbin brought the other men Mula and Isser back and they at once stated that Surgon had murdered his wife. The fourth man Bugga Singh could not be found for some time, but he was discovered in Canton Road at about 11 p.m. Several witnesses assert that Bugga committed the crime but he denied that and stated that he had been away from the ship all day. The four men were arrested and Surgon Singh was charged with having committed the murder.

It appears that Surgon Singh and Hakor lived with Bugga Singh in North Honan Road for some time but recently have resided at No. 96 Peking Road. Surgon joined the S. M. Police on September 15 last but resigned on 6th instant.

Dr. Marsh held a post-mortem examination on the body of the steamer last night at 10 p.m. and Mr. J. C. D. Douglas, Coroner, presided. A preliminary Magisterial Inquiry afterwards, at the same place. The body was then removed to the Fearon Road Mortuary and the witnesses were warned to attend the inquest which will be held there at 9 a.m.

RAILWAY LOAN.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st October.

The following telegram was received from Peking yesterday:

The Board of Foreign Affairs has decided to raise a Foreign loan of £1,500,000 sterling for the construction of the railways of the Shensi province, and the members are preparing to memorialize the Throne to that effect.

KIAOCHOW RAILWAY.

H. E. Suu Pao-ki, Chinese Minister to Berlin, has sent telegraphic representations to Peking protesting against the proposed expansion of the Kiaochow-Chinan railway by Germany.

SZE-CHUAN RAILWAYS.

The Board of Posts and Communications has sent telegraphic instructions to H.E. Chao Erh-fang, Acting Viceroy of Sze-chuan, urging him to proceed with the speedy construction of the railways in that province and to engage civil engineers to survey the lines without delay.

DR. JAW HOK.

The result of the examinations of students educated in Foreign countries has just been published in Peking. There were three Cantonese among the seventeen candidates who passed with distinction of the first order. Dr. Jaw Hok, of the Tung Wah Hospital, Hongkong, is one of the fourteen of the second order. Dr. Jaw is a native of Sun-at district in the prefecture of Kwangchow.

22nd October.

KEROSENE STORES.

After the occurrence of the destructive fire in the kerosene shops in Tung Hing Street, the *Kaiyong* of Ching Yuen and Sap-sam-hong Streets forwarded successive petitions to the superintendent of police requesting that, when the shops are rebuilt, they should not be allowed to store kerosene oil, but to carry on business in other commodities.

The reply to these petitions by the owners or proprietors of the shops pleaded the great inconvenience that would arise from their removal to any other locality. The superintendent of police has communicated with the Kwangchow Chamber of Commerce requesting the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

Yesterday another petition was sent by Luk Kui-man (李桂文) and others to the Central Police Department urging that a notice should be posted ordering the proprietors of kerosene shops to choose a less crowded locality for their business. The superintendent's reply was that he would rely on the answer given by the Chamber of Commerce for his decision.

H.E. TANG SHAO-L.

The following telegram was received from Peking to-day:

H.E. Tang Shao-l, Governor of Feng-tien, has urgently requested the Peking Government to give him an appointment in Peking. H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

H.E. Chü Shi-chang, Viceroy of the three Provinces of Manchuria, (learning this, sent a telegraphic despatch to Feng-tien asking H.E. Tang to remain in the Chamber to call a meeting of the *Kaiyong* around Tung Hing street to devise means for the solution of this question.

SOUTH CHINA UNREST.

RISING PLANNED AT SHIU-HING.

VICEROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

It would appear that the unrest in the South is spreading over a wider area. Latest information states that a rising is planned in Shiu-hing and, on the 18th inst., the Viceroy despatched the following telegraphic instructions to the Prefect at Shiu-hing:

"Information has been received that recently insurgents, assuming the name of Imperialists fighting for the cause of His Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor, have been inflicting many acts of Shiu-hing and are planning an insurrection. Their intention, it is ascertained, is to cross over to Wal-chap district (橫嶺) and thence to Kwangai to join the standard of the rebels there.

"You are hereby ordered to direct all the officers (civil and military) under you to keep a most diligent watch for any suspicious character. In the meantime you are to engage skilful detectives to find the truth of this report and the proposed actions of the malcontents in detail if possible. You are to report to me by wire at any time the result of your investigation.

"This must be done with most careful discretion."

"FORGERY AND PERJURY."

ARREST OF CHINESE WITNESSES.

SENSATIONAL ENDING TO A CIVIL SUIT.

Following the decision given by his Honour, Mr. A. G. Wise, acting Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, in the case wherein Lam Wing, a stall-holder of the Central Market, residing at 20, Wellington Street (as endorser for one Hau Kee, a travelling trader), brought an action against the Po Sang firm to recover the sum of \$500.00, the amount of principal and interest alleged to be due under a promissory note for \$500, the defendant firm, on 21st August, 1907, and payable to Hau Kee on demand; or, in the alternative, the plaintiff claimed as assigned \$500 for money lent to the defendant firm, a sensation was created in native business circles yesterday by the arrest of the plaintiff and three of his leading witnesses on charges of fraud.

In delivering judgment for the defendant firm, it will be remembered that the acting Chief Justice made some very trenchant remarks on the case. He said that the case rested with fraud, forgery and perjury from beginning to end. The defendants had stated that the chop on the promissory note was quite different from their chop. The plaintiffs then produced further evidence and other promissory notes with a similar chop and witnesses swore that the manager of the defendant firm had chopped those notes and received the money. That was denied by the defendants. Undoubtedly there was a double set of chops going about. Either it was that the managing partner of the Po Sang firm, Mui Heng, was using them for borrowing money on his own account, or it might be some outside party who was initiating all these outside promissory notes.

And in consequence of this the plaintiff and his three witnesses were arrested by Detective Sergeant Watt outside the Supreme Court, on a warrant, sworn to by Mr. R. A. Harding, who appeared for the defendant firm. Those arrested were—Hau Kee, *alias* Chung Hui, a trader, of stall No. 93, Central Market; Lam Wing, *alias* Lam Han Chuen, *alias* Lam Si Han, a stall-holder, 93 and 94, Central Market; Ho Wai Tong, an accountant, residing at Cheung-sha-wan, and Li Hui Shiu, of 18, Connaught Road Central. The charges against them were that of forging a promissory note, purporting to have been issued by the Po Sang firm, and with forging or applying thereto a forged chop, also purporting to be the real chop of the Po Sang firm.

The accused were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Ireland, at the Magistracy, this morning, when they pleaded not guilty to the indictments.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Reginald Harding for the defence.

His Worship—I suppose you want a remand and a date fixed for the case?

Mr. R. A. Harding—Yes, your Worship. It will take some time to get the case up.

Mr. Reginald Harding—It is a rather complicated case, your Worship.

His Worship—(After taking the charges)—This case will take some time. I haven't a free afternoon this week or next week. I will, however, remand it, formally, until next week. Then I will see if Mr. Melbourne can take it.

Mr. Reginald Harding—I have an application to make, your Worship. I want to apply for a warrant for the arrest of Mui Heng, the managing partner of the Po Sang firm, and the complainant in this case.

His Worship—He will be here when you want the warrant. What are you charging him with?

Mr. Reginald Harding—Obtaining \$500 under false pretences. This action, your Worship, has been going on at the Supreme Court for some time.

His Worship—What action?

Mr. Reginald Harding—That he thought his Worship had seen the case reported in the newspaper. It was an action to recover \$500.

His Worship—Who was the plaintiff?

Mr. Reginald Harding—Lam Wing and Han Kee.

His Worship—He then proceeded to inform the Court of the remarks Mr. Justice Wise made at the time he delivered judgment. Mr. Wise, Mr. Harding said, did not know who was guilty. Either his clients or the Po Sang firm were telling lies—it was a case of "terrible perjury."

His Worship—Don't you think this warrant can stand over this case?

Mr. Reginald Harding—My clients have been arrested, your Worship, and I am returning the compliment. (Laughter.)

His Worship—Oh, yes; you say he got \$500? Mr. Reginald Harding—Certainly.

Mr. R. A. Harding—As a matter of fact, your Worship, my friend has failed to get judgment in that case.

His Worship—Mr. Harding contends that the plaintiffs failed to "make out their case at the Supreme Court."

Mr. Reginald Harding—That would be in every case.

His Worship—I don't see why I should issue the warrant. There is no chance of the man running away.

Mr. Reginald Harding—He can put up bail, your Worship. He is known to be a very substantial man.

His Worship—Do you consent to bail?

Mr. R. A. Harding—The defendant, Hau Kee, your Worship, is a travelling trader and has no address in the Colony.

His Worship—What bail can your client put up?

Mr. Reginald Harding—\$500 each?

The other Mr. Harding did not agree to that and bail of \$2000 each was ultimately fixed.

The warrant against the Po Sang firm's managing partner—Mui Heng—was then issued and executed, and the trial, which will be doubt prove interesting, was adjourned.

FATAL AFFRAY ON THE "JAPAN."

CHINESE COOLIES AND INDIANS IN A FIVE FIGHT.

ONE MAN DIES AT THE CIVIL HOSPITAL.

24th inst.

One man—an unknown Chinese coolie—was killed and about five or six others more or less seriously injured, between the termination of a free fight which occurred between a number of Chinese passengers and a gang of between twenty and thirty Indians, on board Messrs. David Sassoon and Company's Calcutta liner *Japan* on the 17th instant.

Although the fight took place several days ago, while the *Japan* was moored alongside the Tanjong Pagar wharf at Singapore, nothing seriously was thought of the encounter until yesterday afternoon when one of the coolies who had taken part in the fight, died at the Government Civil Hospital in Hongkong. The news of the coolie's demise travelled quickly, and this afternoon a *Hongkong Telegraph* reporter was given the full particulars of the affair.

At about five o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th instant—a few hours before she sailed for Hongkong—the *Japan* was moored alongside Tanjong Pagar. There were about 1,500 deck passengers on board, comprising mostly Chinese and Indian soldiers. Suddenly an "up-roar" was heard coming from the direction of the after deck, and on going to investigate the officers of the ship saw a free fight taking place between a section of the Chinese passengers and the Indians. The natives, who had the best part of the fight, while it lasted, and in the end, the Chinese, while the Chinese were seen slugging their cooking utensils about. The ship's officers took to the situation at a glance and in five minutes they had separated the belligerents. The injured men were treated by the ship's doctor, who spent much time in patching broken heads. The *Japan* left for Hongkong on schedule time, and nothing untoward occurred on the voyage to Hongkong.

"The fight under as quick as it began," said a passenger to our representative. "When the fight started the policeman on duty at the wharf started his whistle, but before the land police arrived the fight had ended. The incident was not considered serious, as none of the men appeared to have been mortally injured."

Because of the fight is not definitely known as yet, but it is alleged that it was brought about by an Indian, who, in seeking a comfortable spot for himself, dispossessed a Chinaman. This the other Chinese passengers resented.

A quarrel ensued, which ended in blows. On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows. On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

On Tuesday morning last the *Japan* arrived in Hongkong, and all the injured Chinamen, who by this time it was supposed had one and all fairly recovered from the effects of the mix-up, were landed at the Civil Hospital. A guard ensued, which ended in blows.

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

THREE MEN ON TRIAL.

24th inst.

At the Criminal Sessions this afternoon, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise presiding, three men—Liang Kwong, Chan San and Cheung Sam—were charged with armed robbery, and receiving stolen property.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney-General), who was instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. H. G. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. Andrew G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence.

The following jury men were empanelled: Messrs. E. Oweo (foreman), S. A. Ahmad, J. Manzie, E. A. Coster, E. J. Chapman, C. B. Hayward and P. Buckle.

Outlining the case for the Crown, the Attorney-General said that if the jury were not satisfied that the prisoners were guilty of robbery it would be competent to bring them in guilty of being in possession of stolen goods. It was the duty of the prosecution to prove that the goods were stolen, and, having done so, the case was on the accused to show how they came to be in possession of the property. He then went into the particulars of the case. The robbery took place at Tak Moon, a village in the New Territory. The woman, who was robbed, lived with her daughter-in-law in a house there. On the night of the 17th July last she was awakened by noise and saw five men enter the house through the skylight. One of the prisoners threatened to stab the woman if she called out. Being thus placed in fear of her life, they left her, and started to search the house. They broke open a box and took away \$32 worth of clothing. The woman identified all the prisoners. Later a search was made of the prisoners' houses and the stolen property was found in the possession of the first and third prisoners. No property was found in the house of the second accused.

SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG.

HONOURABLE BY THE EMPEROR.

EARLY RETURN TO CANTON.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st October.
Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the President of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, sent a private telegram to his family yesterday afternoon. About the same hour H.E. Viceroy Chang received a telegram from the Board of Posts and Communications stating that Sir Chentung will start for Canton on the 25th day of this month (26th inst.). The contents of the two telegrams are appended—
[Telegram from Sir Chentung to his family.]

Had audience with their Majesties the Emperor and Empress-Dowager twice on 21st day (18th inst.). By their Majesties' gracious and munificent favour, an Imperial Edict was issued the next morning through the Grand Cabinet conferring on me a first grade buton. Shall start for Canton 25th day.

(Sd.) CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG.

[Telegram from the Board of Foreign Affairs.]

To H.E. Viceroy of Liang Kwang.
We received communication from Sir Chentung Liang Cheng to the effect that he will return to Canton on the 25th day of this month to take up the post as president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. It is expedient to inform you by wire of his return.

Please communicate this to the Railway Company.

(Sd.) THE BOARD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is ascertained that the family of Sir Chentung has rented a house—No. 56, Old Po-wah street, Western suburb, for his residence. His family will remove into this house on the 18th day (24th inst.). The Chinese in Canton are exceedingly glad of the news that he is coming so soon. It is expected that the chaotic state of affairs of the railway company will be set right as soon as he takes them under his management. It is to be congratulated on his great popularity.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 18th inst.

There has been some activity in the market, during the week under review; the most noteworthy features being the steady rise in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and China Sugars.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have shown a marked improvement during the latter part of the week, and the old and new shares close with buoyancy at \$65 and \$66 respectively. The sale at advancing rates from \$64 1/2 to \$65 for the old, and \$64 to \$65 for the new shares. The London quotation has not fluctuated, and remains quoted at £7.10.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quite at \$270. North China has been sold at \$175. The report of the Directors of this Company for the year ending June 30th, 1907, has been submitted to the shareholders, and the balance sheet of 1906 account, after allowing for the interim dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. paid on the 1st May last, is \$13,603,441, which it is recommended should be apportioned in the following manner: To pay a final dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. on paid up capital, and a bonus of 15 per cent. upon contributory premiums. The balance to be transferred to undivided reserve account for 1907.

As an outstanding dividend, it is proposed to transfer £15,000 from undivided reserve account to the permanent sterling reserve, thereby bringing this fund up to £125,000. The balance at credit of 1907 working account, to 30th June, amounts to \$204,424.46. Unions have risen to \$765, at which rate buyers prevail. Yangtzes are weaker with sellers at \$165.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been taken off the market at \$86. Hongkong Fires are still wanted at \$300.

Shipping.—China and Manilla continue in favour at \$15. There are buyers of Hongkong and Canton and Macao Steamboats at the slightly reduced rate of \$27. Shell Transporters are offering at 43/4, after a small sale at \$47 1/2.

Refineries.—A firmer tone prevails in China Sugars which are required for \$105, but none are obtainable at the rate. Perak Sugars are wanted in the market at \$110.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have declined to \$15.30, at which rate sales have been put through in the North. Raubs are obtainable at \$9.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are quiet at \$67. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been sold at \$102. In the North, Shanghai Docks are weaker at \$11.73 after sales. Hongkong Wharves have experienced a sharp decline to \$11.20, with sellers ruling the market.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are in further request at \$100. Humphreys Estates can be placed at \$104. Shanghai Lands are a shade firmer at \$11.100.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are still on offer at \$15.60. Internationals have risen to \$14.4, while So Chees have sellers at the reduced rate of \$15.280.

Miscellaneous.—Small sales of China Borneo have taken place at \$101. China Light and Powers have been sold at \$6. China Providents have found investors at \$9. Dairy Farms are steady at \$16 1/2 ex the dividend of \$1.30 per share paid on the 14th inst. Sales of Green Island Cements have been effected at \$11. There are inquiries for Hongkong Electric at \$14 and Hongkong Ropes at \$14.50. Hongkong Ropes have changed hands at \$14.50 and Steam Laundry at \$8 1/2. Lapslats have dropped to \$11.35, but buyers predominate at the rate. Sumatras have sellers at \$11.15.

25th inst.

There has been a fair amount of business done during the week, the market closing firm with an unsatisfied demand by investors.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have maintained their position during the week, and close steady at \$65 for the old shares, and \$66 for the new shares, after numerous sales at these rates. The London rate has weakened to £7.10. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quiet at \$250, ex the dividend of \$30 per share to be paid to-morrow. Unions are still in favour at \$765, but shares are scarce. North China are steady at \$175, ex the final dividend of 7 1/2 per share paid on the 23rd inst. Yangtzes are again on offer at \$165.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been sold at \$85 and \$86, closing firm. There are further buyers of Hongkong Fires at \$300 after sales at the rate.

Shipping.—There is a continued demand for China and Manilla at \$15, and Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats can be placed at the increased rate of \$28. Indo-China, preferred and deferred, can be had jointly at quotation, Shell Transporters are weak with sellers at \$47 1/2. Perak Sugar old have inquiries at \$110. The new shares are a shade firmer at \$104, after sales.

Refineries.—Sales of China Sugars have been effected at \$105. The stock closes weaker at \$104. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have improved to \$15.30 with sales in the North. It is notified that a final dividend of 1/5 per share for 1907 has been declared. Raubs are firmer after sales at \$9.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are steady at \$67. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are firmer at \$102. Shanghai Docks have been placed in the North at \$11.20. Hongkong Wharves continue to decline, and at the close they have been sold at \$11.73.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have further buyers at \$100. Sales of Humphreys Estates have been put through at \$104 and \$11. Hongkong Lands are quiet at \$9. Shanghai Lands are unchanged.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are easier, with sellers ruling the Northern market at \$15.73. There is no business to record in other stocks under this heading, the quotations for which are unaltered.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneo are inquired for at \$100. China Light & Powers can be placed at \$6. Dairy Farms have found buyers at \$16 1/2, closing in demand. Green Island Cements have been sold at \$11 and \$11 1/2, and there are further buyers at the former rate.

Hongkong Electric are again in demand at \$14 and Hongkong Ropes at \$14 1/2. William Powells have been taken off the market at \$5 1/2. Langkats have weakened to \$11.35, but buyers prevail at the rate. Sumatras have been booked at the reduced rate of \$11.10. Numerous transactions of China Providents have taken place at \$9 1/2 to \$9 3/4 and there are further buyers at \$9 1/2.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company will be held at 11 a.m. to-morrow, when the following resolution will be proposed: "That the general managers be and they hereby are authorized to dispose of the 200,000 shares of and in the capital of the Company now remaining undivided or of any part thereof in payment or part payment for assets to be hereafter acquired by the company through the general managers."

At the general meeting, the general managers, as the general managers may in their discretion deem expedient to the intent that the said shares or such portion thereof as shall be disposed of shall be held by the vendors of the assets to be acquired by the company at a price to be determined by the company at a meeting to be held for the purpose of disposing of the assets and to the further intent that under no circumstances shall the present shareholders of the company or their transferees be or be deemed in any way liable to make any contribution to the company in respect of the said 200,000 shares unless with the consent of the shareholders of the company in general meeting hereafter had and obtained."

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 2/0 13/16, on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke & Rogge write under date 19th inst. "On the 1st of January in the course of the last fortnight has not been maintained to quite the same extent as during its predecessor; on the other hand rates, through owners pursuing a holding-back policy, have in certain directions been forced upwards."

The market for Hongkong has been devoid of animation. A boat, ready in Delhi (Sumatra), having to somehow work her way here, is said to have accepted to come per picul, at a rate of 16 cents for 200 piculs, but owners considering this freight anyhow preferable to performing a long ballast voyage. Grain at Saigon, as the season advances, is no longer plentiful, prices are keeping up and are not likely to recede, until planters can form an accurate estimate of the output of the new crop.

Saigon to one port Philippines has had a charter at 24 cents for 24,000 piculs, and other one at 16 cents for 20,000 piculs, which in comparison with previous fixtures means an improvement.

Saigon to Singapore another settlement was effected on lump sum terms.

Saigon to Java ports further demand has been in evidence, and business is supposed to have resulted. Terms of charter, if any did come off, are being kept private.

Saigon to Japan an order for a 3,000 tons boat is so far unfilled, the rate quoted being considerably below owners' ideas.

From Java and Bangkok there is next to nothing doing for prompt. Prospects for trade from the latter port are, however, fair for latter loading.

From Iloilo a 27,000-picul boat obtained 30 cents for Yokohama.

Newchwang to Canton after several additional fixtures at 22 cents, the rate has advanced to 23 1/2 cents, and for any further advance, the rate is expected to be higher, and will have to be paid, as the season draws to a close.

Rates from Wuhu now stand at 6 candareens higher than what was obtainable until about a month ago, and trade to the South is an all-round fair one.

Concerning coal freights from Japan, whilst there are no urgent requirements in any direction, there is on the other part anything but an abundance of tonnage, and coal is said to have taken place during the fortnight, viz., to Hongkong at \$1.40 per ton.

Sailing Tonnage loading or to load.—For New York and/or Baltimore.—Brit. ship King George, 2,057 tons; arrived 21st July. Brit. ship Lyndhurst, 2,249 tons, arrived 20th July. Brit. ship Edith, 2,668 tons, arrived 24th August. Brit. ship Lawhill, 1,950 tons, arrived 28th August.

Sailing Tonnage Disengaged.—None.

Departure of Baiters.—Brit. ship Alcidon 17th October, for New York.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2/0 13/16
Do. demand 2/0 11/16
Do. 4 months' sight 2/0 11/16

France—Bank T.T. 2/0 11/16
America—Bank T.T. 2/0 11/16
Germany—Bank T.T. 2/0 11/16

India T.T. 2/0 11/16
Do. demand 2/0 11/16
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 12 1/2 % prem.
Singapore—T.T. 12 1/2 % prem.

Japan—Bank T.T. 12 1/2 % prem.
Yokohama—Bank T.T. 12 1/2 % prem.

Buying.

1 months' sight L/C 2/0 11/16
3 months' sight L/C 2/0 11/16
6 months' sight L/C 2/0 11/16

10 days' sight San Francisco & New York 2/0 11/16
1 months' sight do. 2/0 11/16
3 months' sight do. 2/0 11/16

10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2/0 11/16
3 months' sight do. 2/0 11/16
6 months' sight do. 2/0 11/16

4 months' sight Germany 2/0 11/16
5 months' sight do. 2/0 11/16
6 months' sight do. 2/0 11/16

Bank of England rate 2/0 11/16
Bank of France 2/0 11/16
Sovereign 2/0 11/16

Mr. W. H. Ottewill, of the British Consular service, has been transferred to Newchwang as vice-consul. Mr. Ottewill was Secretary to the British Legation at Seoul during the days of Sir John Jordan. When he left there, he became vice-consul in the Yunnan province of China, and it is from there he has been moved to Manchuria.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BATHING on Stonecutter Island is prohibited until further notice.

LIEN YU, the Imperial Resident at Lhasa, has wired to Peking the advisability of establishing post-offices in Tibet.

LADY MacDonald, wife of the British Ambassador to Japan, was expected to reach Tokyo on the 18th inst., having travelled via Siberia.

THE master of an emigrant's boarding-house paid \$50 at the Police Court, last Tuesday, for failing to keep his register in order. Detective Sergeant Grant prosecuted.

An assistant, employed by the Opium Farm, was at the Police Court, last Tuesday, sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. He was found guilty of stealing seven boxes of opium on Monday.

Mr. J. M. Beck, superintendent of the Telegraph Co., informs us that the normal route to America, via Pacific, was restored last Monday night. All telegrams from America, unless otherwise directed, will now be forwarded via Pacific.

THE following telegram has been received by the Colonial Secretary from the Secretary to the Government of India: "Orders withdrawing Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations at Madras Ports against arrivals from Hongkong issued on 17th October, 1907."

THE hon. treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—
H. Wicking & Co. \$20
Moutrie & Co. 10

THE Peking Government intends to revise the regulations concerning decorations and also etiquette to be observed in the court or otherwise for foreign guests. It is reported that the Peking Government has ordered all the Chinese Ministers abroad to report upon the procedure now in force in foreign countries.

Mr. Anderson, of the Peking Syndicate, has just returned from Weihaiwei where he had been purchasing machinery for his Company from the defunct Weihaiwei Gold Mines. The machinery, some tons in weight, came up with him on the *Shanlian*, and will be quickly transported to Huanan.—*China Critic*.

A FIRST-CLASS Japanese armoured cruiser, to be named the *Kurama*, is to be launched at Kokosaka on the 21st inst. Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, has applied for the honour of the presence of his Majesty the Emperor at the launch. It is believed the Minister's application will be granted.

THE agent of the P. M. S. S. Co. writes:—"We are in receipt of a cable from our Yokohama agent advising that the quarantine agent at Shanghai by Japan has been lifted, and commencing with our *Korea* sailing hence on the 1st proximo, our ships will resume the call at Shanghai on their homeward trip."

Two coolies were found hiding in the fo'c'sle of the steamship *Antiochus* just before she left this harbour for Singapore on the afternoon of the 18th inst. Detective Sergeant Grant made the discovery and took charge of the stowaways. They were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, at the Police Court, on the 19th, with attempting to stowaway to Singapore, and were fined \$15 each. They dipped.

THE dispatch boat *Mogami*, now being built at the Mitsui Bishi Yard at Nagasaki, is expected to be launched in January next. The *Chiyomaru*, 13,300 tons, a sister-ship of the *Tenyo-maru*, which was recently launched at the Mitsui Bishi Yard, will be launched on the 7th of next month, and one of the four N. Y. K. steamers, each of 8,000 tons, ordered from the same yard, is expected to be launched on the 21st of next month.

ACCORDING to information obtained at the Kobe Meteorological Station, a slight shock of earthquake was registered at Kobe on the 11th inst. at about 3:52 a.m. Another shock was also experienced at about 8:17 p.m. on the 11th. It is stated that the centre of the disturbance was situated a long distance from Japan. The first shock was also felt at Osaka on the 11th inst. at the same time as at Kobe, the vibrations lasting for about 2.11 minutes.

OF two battleships, the *Satsuma* and *Aki*, four first-class armoured cruisers, the *Ikoma*, *Tsukuba*, *Buki* and *Kurama*, and nine second-class cruisers and dispatch boats, including the *Tone*, *Mogami* and *Yodo* (which are to be built for the Japanese naval extension on the third stage), the *Tsukuba* is already completed, and is now being launched at the Mitsui Bishi Yard on the 21st inst. *Tone* on the 24th inst., the *Ikoma* on the 23rd inst., and the *Yodo* early in December.

THE issue of a new set of postage stamps for Indo-China is at hand. The face values will be eight in number, the highest one being ten francs. The stamps will be issued by the Government, by thus continually changing the design, to increase the revenue of the Colony. That journal estimates at fifty thousand the number of collectors who make it a point to buy every new series issued. Algeria also will soon have a special stamp issue of its own. It will be that of the mojar country surrounded by the word *Algeria*.

ACCORDING to investigations made by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce into the prices ruling in Osaka for the principal commodities during the last month, of 64 classes of commodities only 10 showed any decline, these being crude sugar, raw silk, copper, and certain other articles which fell in price on account of a large accumulation of stocks and the decline in the price of raw materials, the unfavourable state of export also having some effect in bringing down prices. Fourteen articles showed no change, including most kinds of dry goods and cotton fabrics, the market for which remains depressed. The remaining forty descriptions of commodities maintained an upward tendency, the rise being particularly noticeable in regard to cleaned rice, *katsubushi*, *kampyo*, and rapeseed oil.

THE Manila Carnival Committee is fast perfecting arrangements for the reception of King Carnival in February next and if present plans are carried out, the affair will be one of the grandest fetes that has ever been held in the Orient, says the *Cableman*. Captain George T. Langhorne, A.D.C., president of the executive committee, who has recently returned from Hongkong, had an interview with the commanding general of the English forces there regarding a representation from his Majesty's service and the general, who was very much interested in the project, expressed his willingness to send over some troops to take part in the Carnival festivities. Some of the steamship companies in Hongkong will give rates and several excursions will be made to Manila from Hongkong during the first week in February.

THE Japanese Government is buying pedigree cattle in Switzerland for the experimental farm at Tokyo.

A CASE of plague occurred at 161, Queens Road East, last Thursday. The patient, a Chinaman, is under treatment.

DURING the absence on duty of Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Colonel G. H. Darling, C.E., assumes command of the troops in South China from the 25th October, inclusive.

JAPANESE coal is beginning to be brought to our port for the winter, says the *China Critic* (Tientsin), but it is difficult to see how it can compete with the local products of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., The Ching Ching Mines and the Peking Syndicate's fine anthracite coal.

MR. Billy Bellow, professor of physical culture, is arranging for an entertainment to be given at the City Hall on the 1st proximo. The exhibition will consist of boxing contests, wrestling and club swinging. Men from the 3rd Middlesex Regiment and of the Navy will be taking part in the exhibition. Prizes of silver cups, etc. will be offered.

DUKE TSAI TSIEN, Minister of Finance, has asked permission from the Home Office to start an inquiry Bureau in his Department and also in the provinces where the question of the imposition of stamp duties may be studied from data brought from Europe and the United States and compared with existing local conditions preparatory to introducing a stamp law into the Empire.

A FEW days ago a child while playing within the new recreation wall in the park, close to where the Russian torpedo boats had been docked found what it considered to be a piece of old iron and took it home. Its parents (says the *Chiao Daily News*) commenced to tamper with it when it exploded, killing two children and severely injuring both parents, who are not expected to recover. It is surmised that what they found was a shell.

THE *Asahi* suggests the abolition of the Government-General of Kuangtung in order to mark the improvement in Japan's policy towards Manchuria and China Proper and to fortify a genuine friendship between China and Japan. The correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* learns however, on reliable authority that a working committee has been successfully organized to counter Count Hayashi and General Viscount Oshima, Governor-General of Kuangtung.

THE Nishin Kasei Hoken-Kaisha (Japan-China Fire Insurance Company), which was formed with a capital of ¥1,000,000 during the recent business boom, chiefly through the influence of Baron Kato, has been successful in obtaining a license to do business in Japan, and other leading business men seem doomed to come to an untimely end. A general meeting of shareholders is to be called shortly to consider a proposal to wind up the concern. It is proposed to refund the guarantee money deposited by the shareholders to the amount of ¥750,000 with interest.

THE *Hankow Daily News* of 15th inst. says:—"We regret to have to record the death of one of Hongkong's oldest residents, Mr. Sorabjee, which sad event occurred late on Friday evening. Mr. Sorabjee was 75 years of age and had resided in this port for 25 years, during the whole of which time he was much respected by all residents with whom he came in contact. For the past six months he has been constantly ailing and as stated above passed away on Friday evening. The funeral, which was devoid of any ceremony, took place on Saturday afternoon at the cemetery and was largely attended."

At about half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst. a fire broke out in Messrs. Blackhead and Company's coal godowns, at Blackhead Point, Kowloon. When the firemen arrived on the scene it was found that a stack of coal was on fire. Throughout the day the fire-fighters battled with the blaze and it was not until evening that it was extinguished. Little or no damage was done to the godown. The origin is put down as spontaneous combustion, and the damage done by the fire is unknown at present. A gang of coolies were engaged on the 19th shifting the coal into another warehouse.

As the result of a collision with another ricksha at the corner of Queen's Road and Ice House Street last Thursday afternoon, the puller of ricksha No. 66 had to be removed to hospital by the police. It would appear from the position of the vehicles when seen that ricksha No. 634 while attempting to negotiate the corner of Ice House Street ran into No. 66, which was coming round the bend. The result was that the shafts of 634 struck the coolie of 66 below the belt, bowing him over. The coolie of 66 was injured, and the puller of 634 was charged with the assault. The driver of 634 was arrested.

THE puller of ricksha No. 634, who was arrested yesterday afternoon (24th inst.) in Ice House Street, he being held responsible for colliding with ricksha 66, which necessitated the removal of the puller of the latter ricksha to hospital, as recorded in our last issue, was found guilty at the Police Court, this morning, of recklessness. Mr. Melbourne fined him \$2 and also ordered him to pay \$1 compensation to the injured man, who was discharged from hospital this morning.

THE police department is again paying attention to alleged infringements of the Trade Marks Ordinance. Last Friday morning, Detective Sergeant Watt had the master—Wong Sing Cho—and the accountant—Tse Cheuk—of a piece goods firm at 6, Mercer Street, up at the Magistracy on charges of infringing that Ordinance. The indictment against the master was that he exposed for sale and was in possession of ten pieces of Turkish red cloth to which false trade description had been applied; and the accountant for disposing of a piece of the cloth, knowing at the time that it bore a false trade-mark. The defendants denied the charges, and a date was fixed for the hearing of the case.

THE collection of edible birds' nests in the Philippines without a licence is now a criminal offence, the Commission having made it such by legislation on the 11th inst. The provincial Government act has been called upon to bear the burden of the amendment calling for this prohibition, the new law providing that to issue licences for the collection of this product and to fix fees and make such regulations as may be deemed necessary to prevent the extermination of the birds that build edible nests and the consequent destruction of the edible birds' nest industry. The penalty for the collection of such nests without a licence or for the violation of such regulations shall be a fine of not to exceed \$200, or imprisonment for not to exceed 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The funds derived from the issuance of such licences, and from any fines collected for violation of such regulations shall be paid into the treasury and settlement fund.

A SWEETMEAT dismission of District Magistrate has just taken place in Korea. The Districts in twenty-seven districts have been dismissed, and the one in Chiksan transferred to Ansong.

A SMALL rising has occurred at Pukhan in the Halling Prefecture. No details are to hand, but it is reported that Anti-Monarchist propaganda is being spread in several districts.—*N. C. D. News*.

OUR Swatow correspondent writes that a very enjoyable cricket match was played at Swatow on the 5th and 6th inst. between Swatow and H. M. S. *Waterwitch* which ended in a win for the former by 38 runs. The best performers for the winners were Desks: 5 runs, Harbord 16; and that of the losers Marks with 55.

In consequence of the reduction of freight on the South Manchurian Railway for beans, benecake and bean oil, the Hsinmintung Mukden Railway has reduced its freight between Mukden and Newchwang to one yen lower than the rate charged on the Japanese line. This action may affect seriously the exportation of beans via Tairen.

Sir Frederick Lugard, accompanied by his A.D.C. and the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, proceeded to Macao yesterday (20th inst.) and was accorded the usual official reception. Sir Frederick watched the monster Chinese procession from the balcony of Government House at Macao. H.E. and suite returned by the *Stanley* yesterday.

ON the 19th inst., Detective-sergeant Reeves of Shanghai was presented with a silver cigarette case by the Hon. Charles Denby, U. S. Consul-General, in recognition of his services to the Hon. W. H. Taft and party during their visit to Shanghai. The cigarette case bore the inscription: "To Detective-sergeant Reeves as a memento of the recent visit of the Hon. W. H. Taft to Shanghai, October 8, 1907."

BOTH sugar and tobacco promise to yield abundant crops in Java, this year. Sugar planters are quite satisfied with the results of the crushing, which are greatly in excess of those reached last year. The coffee production has been so lowered that the profit on most estates will be larger than in 1905 when sugar was one guilder a picul higher than it is now. The tobacco crops, also, look well owing to the favourable weather.

WHILE in Peking, Viceroy Hui Shih-hang asked that General Ma Yu-kun, who is Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli, should be sent to Manchuria to take charge of a proposed campaign against the Hungghuts of the Three Eastern provinces. The main operations will begin in Kirin province, while a force will start from Taitshin, the capital of Jellungchiang, moving southwards to cut off the bandits from Russian territory.

THE Japanese Government has been making every effort of late to find ways and means of obtaining more revenue. Vernacular contemporary state that the sugar monopoly scheme was revived, and the Finance Department had been considering the question based on a project framed a few years ago. But finding that opposition still exists in some quarters of the Government, and that the sugar-refining companies are not inclined to be deprived of their business by the Government, the Finance Department has abandoned the scheme.

THE three fishermen—Cheung Kiu, Chan Sau and Cheung Tsai Po—who were charged at the Criminal Sessions last Thursday afternoon with committing armed robbery in the Tap Moon village, New Territory, and with receiving stolen property, were brought to guilty on Friday morning. On the 1st inst. his Lordship sentenced each man to three years' hard labour. On the second charge the first and third prisoners alone were found guilty and they were sentenced to a further term of one year's imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently.

A TOKIO telegram of 18th inst. to the *N. C. D. News* says:—"The Japanese Crown Prince (Naruhito) with the Emperor and Empress of Korea and the Crown Prince yesterday. His Royal Highness conferred the Collar of the Order of the Chrysanthemum upon the Emperor and the Grand Gordon of the same Order upon the Crown Prince. The Korean Emperor in turn decorated the members of the Crown Prince's suite. The Emperor of Korea returned the visit of the Japanese Crown Prince to-day. There are indications that the old Emperor is still engaged in intrigues."

LELES LAENDFOR, a sailor, belonging to the barque *Lewth*, made things hot for a while in Queen's Road Central last Sunday night. When he thought he was quite finished he was called to account for a broken ricksha and a damaged coolie. Failure on his part to explain matters led to his arrest. At the Police Court, on Monday morning, he pleaded guilty to the three charges against him—disorderly behaviour while intoxicated, refusing to pay his ricksha hire, and assaulting the puller. He paid \$2 on the first count, 10 cents on the second, and \$1 on the last.

THE Harbour Master has kindly informed us that in a letter to him dated October 17th, Capt. Silveira of the *ss. Mongolia* writes:—"There is no doubt that Socotra Rock or Shoal is growing. I left Shanghai on the evening of the 6th of September and made a straight-forward course for the Socotra Rock. When taking my observations about four p.m. breakers were reported right ahead. I passed about one mile south of the Rock, the sea was easterly and the wind north, not very heavy sea, and it was breaking heavily for a distance of from three to four cables north and south."—*Shanghai Times*.

IT has now been definitely decided by the Imperial Household to take up shares in the Kanagawachi and Fuji Gassai Yam spinning Companies, and Tokio Journals contain the information that 500 shares of each company will be purchased by the Imperial Household. This is said to be the outcome of influence used by the Mitsui firm, which

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

NEW SERIES No. 5600

號十二月九年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1907.

大拜禮

號六十二月十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,050,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
Kobe. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LIONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG.—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit:—

For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907. [17]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$5,000,000
RESERVE FUND Gold \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREEDNEDLE HOUSE, E.O.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business.
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 4% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 3 " 2 " " "
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Chikuta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische
Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder & Co.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt
Jacob S. H. Stern
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.
F. JUNG,
Manager.

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1907. [24]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (2,375,000,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (2,417,000,000)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotab.
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,
Siam, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3% do.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1907. [20]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling \$11,750,000
Silver \$11,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPOSERS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq., E. Shallen, Esq.,
E. Goetz, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.,
A. Haupt, Esq., H. A. W. Sledge, Esq.,
C. R. Lammann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [21]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA "AUSTRALIA AND CHINA."

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 800,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPOSERS £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 3 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 3 " 2 " "
" " " " "
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [23]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS-BANK.

(NETHERLANDS-INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1853.

Authorized Capital FL. 15,000,000 (1,125,000,000).
Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).
Reserve Fund FL. 2,112,570.36 (176,048,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.
Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Sama-
rang, Indramajoo, Bandoneg and Welte-
vreden.

CORRESPONDENTS:—At Cheribon, Tegal, Peca-
longan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang,
Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bom-
bay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah,
Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:—
London: The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.
Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Berlin: Deutsche Bank.
Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Vienna: Union Bank.
Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives
for collection Bills of Exchange, issues
Letters of Credit payable in all important places
of the world and transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per
annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 3 " 2 " "
" " " " "
J. BOETTJE,
Manager.
16, Des Voeux Road Central. [19]

Notice of Firm.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [107]

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 1st Nov.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. T. H. Hyde, R.N.R.		
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELHI	2nd Nov.	See Special Advertisement.
	Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.		

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & PAIKHO About 2nd Nov. } Freight only.
YOKOHAMA Capt. E. G. Andrews Nov. }
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & SYRIA About 10th Nov. } Freight and
YOKOHAMA Capt. D. G. Gregor, R.N.R. } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. [12]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

New Stock of

LINCOLN & BENNETTS'

HARD & SOFT FELT HATS

IN THE LATEST LONDON STYLES



\$5.00 each



\$7.00 each

SCOTTS' TWEED CAPS.

TELEPHONE 37.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [18]



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

Telephone

No. 75.

15, Queen's Road Central.

ESTABLISHED 1804.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1907. [13]

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY

LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 27th October.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Meals and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare \$4.00

" " on the following day \$5.00

Single 2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted, and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and
from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wharf. This steamer connects with the
returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary. [67]

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of
China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is
Known, the public will
have no further com-
plaint as to their milk
supply."

For Sale at

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

THE MUTUAL STORES,

and all its BRANCHES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. [130]



THE CITY OF PARIS,

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS.

2, FREDERICK STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

LADIES COME AND SEE 25,000 FRANCS WORTH OF
NEW GOODS.

CUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION. [139]

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole
agents. [145]

Hotels.

TIFFIN

SERVED ESPECIALLY FOR BUSINESS-MEN

AT THE

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

1.00 to 2.00 o'clock.

CHEAP MONTHLY RATES. [149]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [156]

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMEN).

SHAMEN, CANTON.

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).

MACAO, CHINA.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

Capt. J. AUSTIN,
Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAY, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 60.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER. [151]

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,303 tons, Captain J. Everett.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " " H. I. Black.
 "FATSHAN," 2,360 " " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " " B. Branch (At Dock).
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 " " " R. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8.30 P.M. from Company's Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 " " " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.
 The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain W. Reynell.
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 1,588 tons, Captain S. Bell Smith.
 "NANNING," 1,559 " " " Mackinson.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI".
 SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS.
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.
 A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.
 For further information apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.
 Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO. BARRETTO & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
 Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
 Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).
 These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
 For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
 The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
 Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
 Electric Light, Fan and Call Bells.
 Bath Rooms attached to each Room.

Telephone Address:
 "ONE" HONGKONG.
 Telephone No. K4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
 Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
 Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
 Moderate Terms and No Extras.
 Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,
 Proprietor.
 [7-8]

Refutation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 306, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Sontags, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[37]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA. "PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. v. Bizer About TUESDAY, 29th Oct. 1907.
 NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG. "KRON" Capt. G. Meiners WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov. 1907.
 MANILA, NEWGUINEA, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE. "PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden THURSDAY, 30th Nov. 1907.
 YOKOHAMA and KOBE. "PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lent About FRIDAY, 1st Dec. 1907.
 KUDAT and SANDAKAN. "BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill Beginning of Nov. 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

[1]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	First half Nov.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Nov.	JAPAN	First half Nov.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Dec.	JAPAN	First half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
 YOKO BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
 Hongkong, 24th October, 1907.

[15]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 24th June, 1905.

[16]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
 THE LATEST METHOD

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 14th April, 1905.

[6]

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

AMONG AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

One would think from reading a certain class of widely-distributed literature, that mother-in-law occupy a pleasantly-proving position in the domestic life of the white man. If their position be as described it is extremely unlike that of black mother-in-law among the aborigines of Australia. There is nothing jocose or suggestive of jocosity about the black mother of a blackman's wife. She, on the contrary, exacts a regard that in most tribes is hardly distinguishable from religious awe. If she comes where her son-in-law is that child of Nature, must not speak to her or look at her. He is even forbidden to look in her direction. He dare hold no direct communication whatever with her. In the southern districts if while on the chase or wandering around the camp, his shadow happens to fall upon her, an almost capital crime is supposed to be committed. The culprit in such a case must appease his wife of the calamity and forthwith bid her good-bye for ever. The wife returns to her people, and her divorce is as complete as if pronounced by civilised law. In the north of Queensland tribal law demands a similar penalty. The Kamilaroi tribe inflicted death upon the man who spoke to his wife's mother, and in the centre of the continent, where civilised law is seldom heard of, such extreme punishments still prevail. Though direct communication is thus rigidly punished, indirect may be in certain circumstances carried on. The son-in-law may employ a third party if he wishes to make a present of game or impart some important information. The third party is generally his wife, but on occasions he may employ his father-in-law. The circumstances must, however, be out of the common. The mother-in-law must be prepared beforehand for the breach of the general law. When her daughter tells her that the chase has been successful, and that her husband intends to present one part or another of the bird or beast, her mother affects to be seriously distressed and terrified; next she protests that she does not desire the gift; but finally she accepts, and proceeds to atone for the sacrilege and counteract its evil effects. With this object she rubs charcoal over her face before sitting down to the feast. I have often inquired what the evils are which are likely to follow the commission of this tribal crime, but the general answer betokened merely a vague terror. Where particulars were elicited, the evils apprehended were the dropping out of the teeth, the falling off of the hair, or the dwindling away of health and strength. The rising of a storm or the blowing away of a hut is sometimes considered a consequence, but generally the forbidding is of some indescribable fatality. A gin, who was mother-in-law, and had just eaten of a wallaby sent by her daughter's husband, was gored by a station bull, and the woman, before dying, attributed the disaster to the fact that, being very hungry, she had not charcoaled her face before eating. As the father-in-law is not included in this taboo, singular predicaments sometimes result. The son-in-law is the bosom friend and confidant of his wife's father. He goes to his father-in-law's assistance whenever and wherever possible. He takes him food openly, and attends him if sick in camp. On such occasions the mother-in-law is obliged to exercise extreme circumspection. She, too, is, of course, about the camp, but she must not see or be seen by her son-in-law. She, therefore, moves into a scrubby hollow behind a tree when she is near. If the visit is to be of any length, she breaks off some branches of a thickly-leaved tree and erects a screen, behind which she sits or lies while the visit lasts. It has happened that, despite precautions, the son-in-law drops suddenly into the father-in-law's tent, and when that happens, the mother-in-law promptly covers her head with an opossum rug, and remains covered till he departs. Another difficult position arises when the mother-in-law becomes a widow, and attaches herself to her married daughter's party. In that case she builds a bush fence between her hut and her son-in-law's, the opening of her hut looking in the opposite direction to that of her son-in-law's, and in going in and out, she always crouches down so that the bushes conceal her. On the aboriginal reserves, set apart by the State Governments, strenuous efforts have been made to break down the superstitions connected with mothers-in-law. On the cattle and sheep stations where aborigines are employed in numbers, similar efforts have been made. But the superstitions seem ineradicable. They are intertwined with the roots of their most sacred customs. The blacks do not know why the mother-in-law is so treated. If ever they knew, the present tribes have forgotten the reason. That makes it all the more difficult to persuade them to stop the practice, vague terror enveloping them. There is no man more docile than a black-tracker is to a white policeman. Yes! I have known trackers to point black "u" to identify or cast eyes upon a woman suspected of crime if they were told the woman was their mother-in-law. "Is that the woman?" The tracker stands still, fixes his eyes on the ground, and even blows will not force him to identify. If the policeman will, however, employ a third person, the son-in-law will impart such information as he possesses. He does not desire to shield her from the law; his indirect evidence may, indeed, lead to her conviction. The feeling is not affection, nor is it ordinary fear; awe, most nearly defines it. He casts his eyes to the ground, and becomes mute, if her name be mentioned. Unless duty obliges him to stay, he leaves the place where she is. The mother-in-law, when her son-in-law's name is mentioned, says "Don't." She, too, becomes mute, and hides or flies, if she can. It is not fear in her case, either; it is awe.

Considering how marriages are commonly brought about, the relation between son-in-law and mother-in-law is the more remarkable. Marriages are often mere accidents. A few young men go to the country, of another

tribe to look out for wives. They hide near a waterhole, and when the girls go down an evening they capture one or two and fly with them. This sometimes leads to a tribal battle, but generally the men of the tribe thus robbed retaliate by making similar captures from the aggressors, and after a time peace rules, and the law of the mother-in-law is recognised. Among friendly tribes, the fathers of the girl and boy make the match. They talk the subject over, and decide on the alliance without consulting the mothers of the children. Tribes are ruled by the men, and marriages, when deliberately arranged, are considered from a tribal more than a family point of view. Sometimes the arrangements are made when the children are of very tender age. When this is the case, they are made to understand that they shall marry when grown up, and are taken by the fathers to the women's camp, where the betrothal is announced. The future mother-in-law thereupon begins her duties. She rubs this boy all over with fat and red clay, and presents him with locks of the girl's hair for his waist-girdle. She even, from time to time during the period of waiting, presents him with locks of her own hair, but regularly reminds him of the taboo time, coming. In certain tribes a young woman, when just married, will have her first daughter bespoken by some man as a wife for his first son, and as soon as the births take place the mother-in-law begins the betrothal duties, though neither child may live to be married. The marriage rite, when not simply consisting of the capture of the bride, is without ceremony. Certain relatives, generally the father and mother, take the girl to the tent or hut of the young man in the evening, and leave her at the door. That is all, so far as rite or ceremony is concerned. The mother-in-law returns to her tent, and she and the young man assume the new relation of restraint and avoidance which endures through life.

Polygamy is common among aborigines, some men having as many as eight wives. Whatever pains and penalties a blackfellow with one mother-in-law exposes himself to are evidently light in comparison with the risks taken by his polygamous brother.

For Sale.

PAUL BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

[54]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

[16]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

[800]

KUHN & KOMOR'S ART CURIOS STORE.

will be RE-OPENED on the 7th Inst. at No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD (under Consulate Hotel).

A CLEARANCE SALE at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES will be held to the END OF THIS MONTH. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907.

[886]

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c., all of the best quality.

ALSO
 SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE.
 CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE LACES.

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG and SWATOW.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.

[828]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLEWORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs renewed on old ones.
 Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiors will also be most grateful for any FAVOUR, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.
 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

E
WATSON'S
CELEBRATED
BLEND.

VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY.
A PURE MALT
WHISKY
OR
GENUINE AGE
VERY FINE
AND
MELLOW.

Per Case - - - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Or if any business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

BIRTH.

On October 10, 1907, at Pakhoi, to Mr. and Mrs. PAUL BARENTZEN, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On October 12, 1907, at Shanghai, ALFRED, son of Mrs. Sarah Jane Hunt, widow of the late George Hunt, of Over and Birkenhead, Cheshire, to NELLIE, daughter of Mrs. John Chatham, widow of the late John Chatham, Shanghai.

On October 19, 1907, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., FREDERICK D. BARRETT to OLIVE H. JONES.

DEATH.

On October 19, 1907, at Shanghai, CECIL ERNEST GRAY, infant son of H. A. Gray.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1907.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

In an editorial on the subject of Asiatic immigration the Vancouver *World* says:—The telegram from Peking to the London *Times* which we published on Saturday destroys what little is left of the case for Japan in this immigration contention. In brief, we are informed that Japan's own method with immigrants, whether white or yellow, who belong to the labouring class, is to restrict them to certain narrow districts. The freedom of ingress and movement which she claims for her coolies in Canada she does not allow to white workmen in the Island Empire. The lowest classes of Japan come here and seize our fisheries, but white fishermen may not engage in their work off the Japanese coast. Japanese coolies may descend into the coal mines of British Columbia, but a gang of British Columbia miners would not be allowed within many a mile of the coal workings of the land of the chrysanthemum. Japanese labourers work as section hands on our railways, but Canadian navvies are forbidden to use pick or mallet on the trackage built by the Mikado's government.

We have no doubt that this disclosure as to Japan's own position will materially aid Sir Wilfrid Laurier in coming to a decision with regard to Asiatic immigration. Certainly he need no longer fear to give offence to a generous people who only ask what they are willing to concede. Nor in abrogating the treaty so recently signed by Canada will he be terminating an agreement which the Japanese have faithfully observed. It was part of the old understanding with Japan that only 500 of her people were to enter Canada annually, an understanding which was faithfully observed until she had secured the signature of the governor-general to the treaty. That accomplished she

uses Honolulu as a base from which to ship her coolies in by the thousand and when re-monstrated with declares responsibility. Canada, in short, has been victimized by cheap oriental sharp practice just as the United States was victimized after the settlement of the California school question when President Roosevelt discovered to his chagrin that while he had conceded what the Japanese wanted he had not secured in return, as he thought he had secured, the exclusion of Japanese coolies.

Self-assertive, with the self-assertiveness of precocity, and insincere, with the ingrained insincerity of the orient Japan has overreached herself because she proved herself to possess the chief virtue of western nations, valour, other occidental attributes have been ascribed to her. It is found, however, that Asia is Asia and not Europe, and that, as ever, to place the Asiatic in the seat of honour beside the European is to invite him to place his foot on the European's neck. Already it is doubtful if the western powers have acted wisely in teaching the east all that they know. That keen observer of history in the making, Henry Clives, writes in the last issue of his report:

"I am inclined to think that it may turn out to have been a mistake for Commodore Perry to have opened the ports of Japan to the world—a caged lion being safer than one let loose. It resulted in Japan building herself up as a power; then followed the war with China, which was instrumental in breaking down China's exclusive walled-in method of existence. So that now China is also opened to the world like Japan; her 350,000,000 of people will get themselves on a war footing basis, which will naturally make an alliance with Japan a necessity, and such an alliance will alter a while require a European combination as an offset; otherwise, sooner or later some of the European nations will be apt to meet the same fate as old Rome at the hands of the Barbarians—simply wiped out of existence. China and Japan will fight for their self-preservation and commercial interests. The 300,000,000 in India will fight for release from Great Britain's rule, and backed by fanatical inspiration, under skilled leadership, will make a dangerous foe some time. Hence India's natural desires will make her akin to China and Japan, arrayed against any foreign foe. So India, China and Japan and the rest of the Orient, when well disciplined and well equipped and led by Japanese generals, will require the combined European nations to hold them in check. The European nations have now had all the wars they want and they have gained through them their present forceful positions of independence, hence all future great wars will be to keep the 800,000,000 of people of Asia in subjection, and it will need all their combined power to do so."

JAPAN FOR THE JAPANESE.

Following is the telegram referred to in the foregoing:—

London, Sept. 21. A dispatch to the London *Times* from Peking to-day says that the labour troubles at Vancouver are being followed with much interest in the Far East where a problem now has arisen between China and Japan. A Japanese Imperial ordinance number 352 of July 27, 1899, rigorously forbids all foreigners, whether European or Chinese, from working in Japan as labourers in agricultural, fishing, mining or other classes of industry outside the narrow residential settlements defined in former treaties, except by special permission of the local authorities. The dispatch adds:

"Such permission, we are informed, here, is never given. Article five of the ordinance provides that any Chinese working without the necessary permission are liable to expulsion from Japan. Considerable numbers of Chinese labourers were recently introduced to work on the government railways of Japan by Japanese contractors who had not previously obtained this necessary permission."

We reproduce the article not in endorsement of its tenor, but as showing the warmth of feeling in Canada over the immigration question.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. E. D. C. Wolfe, cadet, has been appointed assistant Registrar General in succession to Mr. Clementi, promoted, with effect from the 20th instant.

CONDITIONS regarding nomination of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize, 1908, may be learned on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

MR. H. H. J. Gompertz will act as Puisne Judge during the absence on leave of his Honour the Chief Justice, or until further notice, with effect from the 21st instant.

REUTERS' correspondent at Ottawa, Canada, says it is reported that the La Rose silver mine, the richest in the Cobalt district, has been sold to an English syndicate for £10,000,000.

MR. Cecil Clementi, assistant Registrar General, has been appointed assistant Colonial Secretary in succession to Mr. Gompertz, promoted, with effect from the 20th instant.

AT the meeting of shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., yesterday, Messrs. H. Percy Smith and W. Hutton Potts were re-elected auditors instead of Messrs. Smith and A. R. Lowe.

A PRKING letter states that the reactionaries have succeeded in almost convincing their Majesties to veto any suggestion to engage foreign advisers for the proposed reforms in the national currency.

THE Admiralty is constructing at Plymouth a reservoir to hold 4,000,000 gallons of oil for fuel, and also establishing oil depots on the Medway and at Lagos, Southern Nigeria. The development of the immense oil fields of Nigeria is proceeding rapidly.

PIRACY NEAR CANTON.

BRITISH LAUNCH HELD UP.

VESSEL LOOTED—PASSENGERS DESPOILED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th October.

The steam-launch *Tung Fung*, trading under the British flag and plying between this port and Tsing Shing, a city in the district of the same name, was pirated on the 22nd instant by a gang of robbers. The pirates, between ten and twenty in number, boarded the launch under the guise of passengers, and, when passing a place called Shui Tau Hou, in the district of Panyu, held up the passengers and the crew of the launch. They then ransacked the launch, making off with a large quantity of booty to the value of several thousand dollars. Many passengers were despoiled of large sums of money. The passengers were traders, who had come to Canton to collect their accounts, and were proceeding back to their district by the *Tung Fung* when the vessel was plundered. It is evident that the pirates got scent of the fact that money was carried by the passengers and accordingly planned the piracy which was carried out with perfect success.

CHINESE COOLIE ELECTROCUTED.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. A. Hazledorn presiding as coroner, an inquiry was conducted into the circumstances surrounding the death of a coolie named Lai Po, who was electrocuted at Quarry Bay, on the 13th ultimo. The jury empaneled were: Messrs. J. Logan, E. Abraham and T. S. Forrest.

It was learnt, according to the evidence adduced by the police, that on the 13th ultimo, during the typhoon, some telephone wires were blown down at Quarry Bay. Several pieces of the wire fell across the trolley wires of the Electric Tramway Co., forming a sort of net work in the middle of the road. Deceased, who was accompanied by his brother, noticed the obstruction, but being unaware that the wires were charged, through coming in contact with the trolley wires, proceeded to make his way through them. In brushing aside the wires he was electrocuted. His brother was seriously burnt about the hands.

The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Assistant Colonial Secretary, to the post of first magistrate in succession to Mr. T. Sercon de Smith, transferred to the service of the Straits Settlements, with effect from the 24th instant.

It is notified in the *Quartier* that all children, under twelve years of age, admitted as patients into the Civil Hospital, the Victoria Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, the Kennedy Town Hospital or the hospital built at Yigga, will be charged half the fees charged to adult persons in similar circumstances, with effect from the 1st proximo.

WRITING under date Saigon, 18th inst., Messrs. Wm. G. Hale and Co. report:—Grain prices have risen considerably since last week owing to stocks in the interior decreasing largely, and to arrivals of paddy at mills proving meagre. However, owing to a great fall in exchange, some large business has been done with France, and a few cargoes sold to Java. Nothing certain can be said as yet about the prospects of new crop, which has suffered a good deal from inundations in some districts and in others from want of rain.

Two fishermen belonging to Macao fishing junks were charged at the Police Court, this morning, with being in possession of a quantity of dynamite and detonators without police permission. Eleven others—including three women and a boy—were charged with fishing with explosives in the waters of the Colony yesterday. The accused were arrested in Tung Chung Bay, near Lantau Island, by Policemen Clarke. The first two defendants were fined \$10 each, the others, excluding the women and the boy, who were discharged, paid \$3 each.

UNDER the auspices of the Ministering Children's League a bazaar and fancy fete will be held on the Volunteer Parade Ground on Thursday next from 2.30 to 6 p.m. Full particulars appear in our advertisement columns. We would draw readers' attention to that part of the programme detailing the items of the musical tableaux vivants which are a special feature of the fete. Considering the charitable object of the promoters of the fete and the excellence of the programme which has been arranged it goes without saying that the bazaar will be largely patronized as it deserves to be.

"SOMEbody gave me some bitter water to drink and I drank it. I am feeling bad, and I now think it was poison, I drank." Thus spoke a little Chinese girl, about twelve years of age, at the Yau-mai Police Station yesterday afternoon. Immediately the station was astir and excitement ran high. Soon a dose of mustard and water was handed her, by Sergeant Appleton, but she refused to touch it. It was forced down her throat, however, and she was removed to hospital. The girl, whose name was not obtained, was found by a looking wandering about Kowloon City Road. Imagine the surprise of all concerned this morning when they were informed by the hospital that there was nothing wrong with the girl—she was only pretending. It is now believed that the girl ran away from her home, and concocted the poisoning story when she was taken charge of by the police. When she gets over the effects of the mustard and water and returns home again it will be a long time before she thinks of repeating the game.

CHINESE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

PROPOSAL DISCUSSED.

REPRESENTATIONS TO THE VICEROY OF CANTON.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th October.

The question of establishing an opium monopoly has been frequently discussed by the Central Government, and Viceroy and Governors of every province have been asked to forward their opinions thereon. But the magnitude of the scheme is too great to risk a hurried decision.

Recently a representation was forwarded to H.E. Viceroy Chang by Mr. Chan Yau-ki, an expectant magistrate of Fokien, to the following effect:—

"All opium imported by foreign firms should be bought up by the Chinese Government and distributed to the various provinces according to the quantity consumed by each based on the previous year's estimate. Bureaux should be established with the exclusive privilege of selling the drug and the price to be charged should be uniform. The regulations governing the opium farms in various places in the Straits Settlements furnish excellent material to copy from to frame the regulations for the Government monopoly. One net of prepared opium should be sold at the price of about three dollars. In this way, the gross income of all the provinces put together after deducting the purchase-money for the drug, will be about \$550,000,000 in one year. Reckoning the net profit at about half of the above sum, it will be some \$275,000,000, which will be available, by Imperial rescript, for appropriation for the advancement of the necessary reform measures of the Empire. The memorialist suggested that the Viceroy and Governors should jointly request the Waiwupu to obtain promises from the Foreign Ministers to decrease the importation every year and the growing of native poppy in China will likewise be strictly prohibited. He asked His Excellency to telegraph to all the Viceroy and Governors to that end."

TROUBLE AT THE NAVAL YARD.

ALLEGED STABBING AFFRAY.

Saraj Din, a sergeant attached to the Naval Yard police force, had to be taken to hospital yesterday to be treated for stab wounds about the forehead. On arrival at the institution it was found necessary to operate on the man and twenty-five stitches had to be taken. Ahmed Khan, Naval Yard policeman No. 73, was arrested, and at the Police Court, this morning, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn on a charge of stabbing Saraj Din.

Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station, prosecuted. Inspector Lawrence, was present on behalf of the Naval Yard police, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, represented the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

Some time yesterday an argument arose between the accused and another policeman on the matter of some water, which one had placed in the bathroom. The question was referred to the Sergeant and he ordered both men to return to their room. As they were leaving, the Sergeant called the accused back and re-monstrated with him for his behaviour. Whereupon accused was alleged to have whipped out a knife and attacked his superior officer.

Mr. Gardiner said that the accused was also injured, and he wanted the Court's permission to have his client examined by Dr. Moore, of the Victoria Gaol.

His Worship said he had no objection to that being done.

Mr. Gardiner—I also want a cross-summons against the Sergeant for assault.

His Worship—Very well.

The case was then remanded until Saturday next, when the Sergeant is expected to leave hospital.

THE Vancouver board of trade recently celebrated its birthday and there were some present at that gathering who remembered the first banquet of the board at which the prophecy was made that the time was surely coming when wheat grown in northwestern Canadian fields would be milled in Vancouver and shipped as flour to the Orient. The prophecy is having actual fulfillment to-day (Sept. 27), when 1,600 sacks are being loaded on the Hongkong bound *Empress*. The flour was manufactured from Alberta wheat, by the Vancouver Milling & Grain company, at its up-to-date mill on Beattie street, four blocks from Granville street. This is but a beginning and when in a few months the wheat is pouring this way and the flour is pouring out the prospects, contrary to old prophecies, will not be without honour in their own city.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Tonkin*) 28th inst.
Indian (*Lightning*) 28th inst., p.m.
German (*Prinz Ludwig*) 28th inst., 2 p.m.
Indian (*Vamsang*) 5th prox.
Indian (*Latsang*) 10th prox.

The N.Y. K. s.s. *Kumano Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 26th inst., and is expected here on 28th inst.

The N.Y. K. s.s. *Nikko Maru*, Australian Line, left Nagasaki for this port on 25th inst., and is expected here on 29th inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Namsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 20th inst., and may be expected here on or about 5th prox.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Latsang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 25th inst., and may be expected here on or about 10th prox.

The N.Y. K. s.s. *Shinano Maru*, American Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on 25th inst., and is expected here on 3rd prox.

MURDER ON THE PENINSULA.

YOUNG CHINESE WOMAN CHOPPED TO DEATH.

FOUR SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Im Toog, a young Chinese woman, residing at To-kwa-wan, met her death on the night of the 4th instant, under circumstances pointing to murder. Her alleged assailants—four in number—were locked up in the Victoria Gaol.

From the meagre particulars to hand it is learnt that jealousy was the motive for the alleged crime. Im Toog, who was about twenty-three years of age, was a widow, her husband having died some months ago from small-pox. It is stated. Since her husband's death, the story goes, Im Toog had not walked the straight path, and her conduct with a certain individual—coupled with her refusal to become the concubine of a friend of her late husband's people—brought about an estrangement between them and herself. This was as much as could be obtained concerning the motive for the alleged murder.

To-kwa-wan is a village, situated near Hsueh-mo, and is under charge of the Hongkong police. There is a small house, lived in by Im Toog and some of her friends. On the night of the 4th instant, while Im Toog was about to retire, she heard a familiar voice calling her from the street. Going out she was met by a man, who engaged her in conversation. A minute or two later three other men came up and joined them. Then all of a sudden they set on the unfortunate woman with choppers and hacked her to death.

The police did not become aware of the tragedy until about a week later when an informant reported the matter to them, adding that the woman's remains had been buried. Acting on this information the detectives had the body exhumed and removed to the mortuary for examination. Then followed the necessary investigation which resulted in the arrest of four men—Yeung Shui, of 31, Ma Tau Cheung, Chu Hui, residing in a match shed near Kowloon City; Li K'wai, of 12, H.K. Un, and Li Kai, of 168, To-kwa-wan—on charges of murder.

The prisoners were arraigned at the Police Court, this morning, and the case was adjourned for further investigation to be made.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th October.

In view of the Peking telegram reporting the granting of Imperial sanction for the raising of a Foreign loan of £1,500,000 for the construction of the Chekiang Railway, the following telegraphic despatches have special interest:—

Hangchow, 23rd October, 1907.

To the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Canton.

Sirs,—We received Imperial sanction for the construction by ourselves of the railways in our province.

The Waiwupu suddenly compelled us to raise a Foreign loan. We ask your sympathy and assistance by all means in opposing the loan.

(Sd.), MASS MEETING.

Canton, 24th October, 1907.

To Messrs. Tong and Lau of the Chekiang Railway Company and gentlemen of the Mass meeting.

Sirs,—Telegram received. Board of directors of our Company decided to wire to Sir Chentung asking him to make protest to the Waiwupu.

Please stand firm and wire to the Companies of all the provinces to act in harmony. Inform us of the progress of your action by cable.

(Sd.), WONG KING-TONG,

New Railway Association of Kwangtung.

Canton, 24th October.

To Sir Chentung Liang-cheng.

Sir,—Messrs. Tong and Lau of the Chekiang Railway Company wired to us asking for help. (Telegram hereto appended.) Kindly move the Waiwupu to alter decision.

(Sd.), KAM YIM, Director.

WONG KING-TONG, Vice-president.

PRECAUTIONS AT SHIU-HING.

It was reported that military officials have been instructed to keep a vigilant watch and to send more gunboats for patrolling service in the prefecture of Shiu-hing on account of the report that risings were being planned there recently. At present, the gates of the city are closed at 8 p.m. every night and detectives are constantly on the lookout along the northern bank of the river, while feasts on board the flower-boats are not allowed to continue after that hour. Suspicious characters are being searched and questioned most minutely. Although rumours are prevalent in every quarter, the outward appearance of the whole prefecture is as quiet and peaceful as ever.

FIVE country women, who came to Hongkong yesterday morning from Kat O to witness the trial at the Criminal Sessions of the three men, who were found guilty of armed robbery, committed at Kap Moho, New Territory, in August last, created such a scene outside the Supreme Court yesterday that they had to be locked up. The Americans, it appears, were not in accord with the sentence, and soon after Mr. Justice Wise left the Court they raised an uproar, which gained for them ejection from the building. This, however, did not sweeten their temper, with the result that they played high jinks when they landed in Queen's Road. This morning, the quintette were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn, in the Police Court, to answer charges of disorderly behaviour in the public street. They pleaded guilty, and his Worship discharged them with a caution, requesting them to return to Kat O posts hence.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE KWANG VICEROY-ALTY.

H.E. SHUM CHUN TSEN.

PROPOSED RE-APPOINTMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th October.

The Central Government proposes to re-appoint H.E. Shum Chun Tsen as substantive Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces.

It is proposed to transfer H.E. Chung Jen-chun, the present Viceroy, to Shensi and Kansu as Viceroy in the event of Shum's re-appointment.

ARMS SMUGGLING INTO CHINA.

H. NGKONG'S CO-OPERATION.

REGULATIONS APPROVED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th October.

A draft of five regulations submitted by the Governor of Hongkong, for the prevention of the smuggling of arms into China, has been approved by the Home Government.

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires at the Court of St. James was requested by the Waiwupu to negotiate with the British Government for the suppression of the smuggling of firearms into Chinese territory.

Thereupon the British Government wired to the Governor of Hongkong to draw up a series of regulations to that effect.

H.E. Viceroy Chang is in receipt of a telegram from the Waiwupu stating that Mr. Chan, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, was informed by the British Government that these regulations have been approved of and will be put into force forthwith.

A copy of the regulations was yesterday forwarded to the Police Department of Canton.

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

LOAN TO BE RAISED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th October.

The Grand Council has been commanded by the Empress Dowager to telegraph to Chekiang that the proposal for raising a Foreign loan has been sanctioned.

The Waiwupu has also been directed to sign the Agreement with the British representatives as soon as its terms have been finally negotiated. Shares subscribed for by the people and gentry of Chekiang will be allotted by the Railway Company, the president and vice-president of which will be duly appointed, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. YANG SHI-KI.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th October.

It is reported from Peking that H.E. Yang Shi-ki starts to-day for the South with the cruisers *Kai Ki* and *Kai Yung*.

These cruisers will escort the Commissioner as far as Colombo, at which port H.E. will embark on board the German mail for Europe and America.

Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

The Commercial Crisis in America.

London, 24th October.

Receivers have been appointed to the Westinghouse Electric, and the Westinghouse Machine Companies in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Cortelyou has deposited \$10,000,000 in the local banks, and this has steadied the market, which closes active, but irregular.

Later.

The Bank of England rate of discount is unchanged.

There is a consensus of opinion in London that the market has stood, in a remarkable manner, the influence of the New York troubles, showing that it has rid itself of speculative American commitments.

Pittsburg reports that Receivers have been appointed to the Iron City Trust Co. with deposits amounting to \$1,700,000, and that the market remains closed.

New York reports that the Hamilton Bank, with deposits of \$7,000,000, the Twelfth Ward Bank, with deposits of \$3,000,000, and the Empire Savings Bank, with deposits of \$3,300,000, have suspended payment.

The market opened strong and buoyant, but later on it relapsed to below yesterday.

Canada and Japan.

At a banquet to Lemieux, in Montreal, on the eve of his departure for Japan, Mr. Lemieux said he regarded as one of the happiest of omens of the dawn of the fraternity of nations, the fact that one of the youngest and most democratic of nations under the protecting wings of the British Empire should frankly and confidently approach one of the oldest of distinguished people in order to quietly take counsel regarding the policy best suited to their joint interests.

Later.

Accident to "Empress of China." The *Empress of China* is sunk alongside the wharf at Vancouver. The afterhold and the engine room are flooded.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consul-General from the Manila Observatory at 11 a.m. to-day:

October 24th, 1907, at 9:30 a.m. typhoon E.N.E. Manila, not far Eastern coast Luzon.

CHINA'S PUBLIC SERVICE.

MEN OF TALENT AND ABILITY WANTED.

Decree (dated October 18), in the name of the Empress Dowager, stating that the Throne is ever most anxious to attract to the public service men of talent and ability, and has always gone out of its way to obtain such men, regardless of rank or standing. The officials in Peking, namely, Grand Secretaries, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of all Ministries and of the Censorate, and Ministers, Governors, Treasurers, Judges, and Superintendents of Education in the provinces, are granted the privilege of recommending to the Throne men whom they consider to possess ability and talent. Each yamen so do not shall recommend at most five men and at least one; six months being given for making the recommendations. No man can be perfect in every detail and the Emperor only desires to make use of the man who has special talents, for a man may be good in one thing, but weak in others. After all the men that have been recommended to the Throne have arrived in Peking and reported themselves, the Ministry of Civil Appointments shall ask the Throne to appoint liberal-minded and impartial officers of high rank to examine these nominees and find out the special talents of each one and report them to the Throne. These nominees will then wait for a special audience, when they will be specially given posts according to their talents and without regard to their present rank or standing. If these nominees prove by their conduct to be men of real talents and abilities; indeed, then their sponsors, or recommenders will receive the commendation of the Throne, while those who have not recommended any one or have recommended nominees who prove worthless, will be punished. This, it is hoped, will prevent reckless recommendation, favoritism and nepotism.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPION.

MR. H. W. STEVENSON AND SHANGHAI.

Mr. H. W. Stevenson, the English champion billiard player, has left Shanghai. The two matches that had been arranged for the current week at the Shanghai Club and the Country Club are cancelled, and the Settlement is left to chew the cud of reflexion, says the *N. C. D. News*. To assist the process Mr. Stevenson has sent a message to the Press through his agent to the effect that, if the Municipal Council (or possibly the Consular Body) and the Editors of the local Press had seen fit to welcome him in person, he might have been pleased to prolong his stay and to fulfil his engagements. As he did not receive the attention to which he considered himself entitled, he quitted without more ado this inhospitable soil. The *Confessions* will be genuinely regretted by the whole sporting community of Shanghai, who love sport for sport's sake and may be pardoned for being a little slow in grasping the narrow view taken of it by, fortunately only a very few, professionals. If Mr. Stevenson had given himself time to become acquainted with those who hoped to see him play, he would have had no reason to complain of Shanghai hospitality nor of the well-ome accorded to one who excels in any particular branch of sport. As things are, however, the community is content to leave enshrined in its memory as its special visiting Billiard Champion that thorough sportsman, John Roberts.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

REPAIRING FLOOD DAMAGES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th October.

The dykes in the district of Nambol were considerably damaged by the disastrous floods during last summer, and the geentry of that district have petitioned the Authorities to appropriate funds for repairs. The Nambol magistrate has been authorized to personally make an inspection of the dykes which have been damaged, and report thereon.

CAMPHOR INDUSTRY.

Taotai 'Ip, Chiu-yau, who was deputed a short time ago, to proceed to the province of Fukien to investigate and prepare a report on the camphor manufacturing industry and the camphor tree growing industry with a view to introducing the industry into the province of Kwangtung, has returned and has submitted a report to H.E. the Viceroy on the result of his investigations.

EMPEROR DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.

H.E. the Viceroy has issued a notification informing the public that the 10th day of the 10th moon is the birthday of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager of China, and all his subordinates, both civil and military, are to assemble on that day at the Imperial Temple to offer their respects before the Imperial tablet.

SILK CROPS.

It is ascertained that the sixth and seventh crops of silk this year in the districts of Shuntak and Heungshan have been very successful and good profits have been made.

EXTRADITION PRISONERS.

The Canton Authorities have sent the Chinese gunboat *Liu Fu* to Macao to bring back three prisoners, who were arrested at the Portuguese colony and their extradition granted by the Macao Government. The prisoners, it is reported, are alleged to have committed several cases of armed robbery in the sub-prefecture of Yung Kong, and had fled to that place for refuge.

GOVERNMENT PAPER FOR SALE.

The retail department of the Canton Government Paper Factory has now been established at Tai Hong 'Yau, in the Southern suburb.

MINT PROFITS.

There is at present a surplus of a sum of 1,000,000 taels on hand in the Canton branch of the Imperial Mint, and H.E. the Viceroy has decided to send one-fourth of this amount to the Capital as this province's share towards the upkeep of the military organisation of the Empire. The officials of the branch Mint have forwarded a sum of 230,000 taels to H.E. the Viceroy to be forwarded to the Capital.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A COOK.

SUFFERED FROM DELUSIONS AND JUMPS OVER VERANDAH.

Chan Hong, a cook, in the employ of Messrs. Sincere and Company, 217, Des Vaux Road Central, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital early this morning, in an unconscious condition, suffering from severe injuries to his head, broken wrists, and, it is believed, internal injuries, which he sustained in a fall. His injuries are such that the chances of his recovery are considered small. For some days past, his friends informed the police, Chan Hong had been acting strangely. He believed he was being pursued by some unknown assassin, and at night he was wont to spring out of bed in a very excited frame of mind and lock his room door. At about two o'clock this morning, while the rest of the *foke* were asleep, it is believed the same feeling overcame the cook, but instead of rushing to the door to close it, he made for the verandah, and either overbalanced himself or jumped to the street—a distance of some sixty feet. A passing Indian police man found the man lying in the gutter and, having notified the shop *foke* of what had occurred, he conveyed the injured man to hospital.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room on the 8th October, 1907.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), C. A. V. Brown, A. F. Gardner, Huang Ts'ang-chew, W. Kruse, Okuyama, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.

2. It is decided to write to the Senior Consul and ask, if no reply has been received from the Taotai at Amoy concerning the licence fees for shops selling manufactured opium, that he may be approached again on the subject, as the Council are anxious to make early arrangements for closing the opium smoking shops on Kulangsu.

3. The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been heard in the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons: Allowing cat to stray 1; Debt 1; Assault 1; Illegally quarrying stone 1; Allowing pigs to stray 7; Breach of Municipal regulations 6; Wide desertion 1; Illegally selling a grave; Encroaching on land 1. Summary arrests: Contempt of Court 1; Illegal burial 1; Theft 3; Assault 13; Committing a nuisance 2; obtaining goods under false pretences 1.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order,

C. BENCKLEY MITCHELL,

Secretary.

WATER TANKS.

IN BACKYARDS.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday next, the Registrar General, pursuant to notice, will move:

That the Government be requested to make rules under the Water Works Ordinance to regulate the placing of water tanks in back yards.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK.

NEW BUILDING AT CANTON.

LAVIQUO OF THE CORNER STONE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th October.

The foundation stone of the new building, on the Shamen, of the Canton branch of the International Banking Corporation, adjoining the residence in course of erection for the Commissioner of Posts of Canton, was laid this morning in the presence of many leading residents of Shamen.

The ceremony marks another stage in the progressive development of this important city and is evidence of the prosperity of the International Banking Corporation's business in Canton.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

SCHEDULE FOR 1907.

We have received from Mr. L. Gibbs, hon. secretary of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, a copy of the schedule for the forthcoming chrysanthemum show. The rules are as follows:—

1.—The show will be held on Thursday, 14th November.

2.—All articles exhibited for competition must be grown by the exhibitors, or have been in their possession at least six weeks before the day of exhibition, general exhibits excepted.

It is hoped that owners of gardens will take care that their gardeners do not infringe this rule.

3.—Exhibitors will be supplied, on application to the secretary, with cards which must be filled in with the class number of exhibitor, and attached to each exhibit thus:—

Class..... 3

Exhibitor..... 2

No other marks or names may be affixed until after the judges have made their award.

Exhibitors are requested to see that each pot has a card properly filled in when sent to the show grounds.

4.—Exhibitors will receive a ticket marked with a number corresponding to that on their Entries, which must be produced at the close of the Show before exhibits can be removed.

5.—The arrangement of the exhibits shall be subject to the direction of the committee.

6.—No articles included in any entry can be removed from the show grounds before the close of the show.

7.—The committee will appoint judges, whose decision shall be final.

8.—The judges shall have authority to withhold the prize in any case where they are of opinion that there is not sufficient merit to justify an award; and also to award special prizes for anything not mentioned in the schedule.

9.—No exhibitor may have more than one exhibit in any one class. And no exhibit can compete in more than one class.

10.—Intending exhibitors must give notice to the secretary at least 7 days before the day of the show in which classes they intend to exhibit.

DIVISION 1.

Open to all in the Colony of Hongkong.

Class 1.—Best group of chrysanthemums in pots, any variety, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet.

Class 2.—Best group of Japanese chrysanthemums in pots, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet.

Class 3.—Best group of incurved chrysanthemum in pots, space not exceeding 1 foot x 10 feet.

Class 4.—Best 3 specimen plants in pots, any variety.

Class 5.—Best 3 specimen plants in pots, Japanese.

Class 6.—Best 3 specimen plants in pots, incurved.

Class 7.—Best specimen plant of chrysanthemum, any variety.

CUT FLOWERS.

Class 8.—Best 24 blooms, Japanese.

Class 9.—Best 24 blooms, incurved.

Class 10.—Best 24 blooms, Japanese.

Class 11.—Best 12 blooms, incurved.

Class 12.—Best single specimen bloom, Japanese.

Class 13.—Best single specimen bloom, incurved.

DIVISION 2.

Plants grown in Peak Gardens only.

Class 14.—Best group of chrysanthemums in pots, any variety, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet.

Class 15.—Best two specimen plants, Japanese.

Class 16.—Best two specimen plants, incurved.

CUT FLOWERS.

Class 17.—Best 12 blooms, any varieties.

Class 18.—Best 6 blooms, Japanese.

Class 19.—Best 6 blooms, incurved.

DIVISION 4.

Open to growers outside the Colony.

Class 20.—Best group of chrysanthemums in pots, any variety, space not exceeding 10 feet x 10 feet.

Class 21.—Best specimen plant of chrysanthemum, any variety.

GENERAL EXHIBITS.

Open to all in the Colony of Hongkong.

Class 22.—Best exhibit of cut chrysanthemums in vase arranged for decorative effect.

Class 23.—Best hand bouquet of chrysanthemums.

Class 24.—Best table decoration—chrysanthemums only to be used, but fern and other accessories allowed.

N.B.—All cut flowers other than in Classes 1, 14, 20, 21 and 22 must be shown on stands of the following dimensions, viz:—

6 Blooms 14" x 21" Height in front 4"

12 " 28" x 21" " at back 6"

These stands may be obtained from Kee San, 39, Pottinger Street. Drawings may be had on application to the hon. sec.

For 24 blooms, 2 stands for 12 each should be used.

Exhibits of dahlias, carnations, cactuses, polio-sellas, &c., either in pots or as cut flowers, will be received "not for competition" and it is hoped that members will assist the show in this direction.

THE "DEVANHA" COLLISION.

A NEW FINDING.

Tokio, October 19.

The Supreme Marine Court at Tokio to-day quashed the judgment of the Osaka Court exonerating the pilot King and suspending the licence of Captain Shimakawa for three months, for the collision between the *Devanha* and the *Shinku Maru*. Both are now blamed, and King's licence has been suspended for a month, and Captain Shimakawa's for four months.

King asserted that he mistook the *Shinku Maru's* turning course and took steps too late to avoid a collision. He also alleges that Captain Shimakawa failed to take steps to avoid the collision when he made out the two side-lights of the *Devanha*. He turned the *Devanha's* head to starboard suddenly when he saw the green light on his portside.—*N. C. D. News*.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 25th inst:—

There has been a fair amount of business done during the week, the market closing firm with an unsatisfied demand by investors.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have maintained their position during the week, and close steady at \$665 for the old shares and \$660 for the new shares, after numerous sales at these rates. The London rate has weakened to 276. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are quiet at \$350, ex the dividend of \$10 per share to be paid to-morrow. Unions are still in favour at \$765, but shares are scarce. North Chinas are steady at \$724 ex the final dividend of 7/6 per share paid on the 23rd inst. Yangtzes are again on offer at \$165.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires have been sold at \$85 and \$86, closing firm. There are further buyers of Hongkong Fires at \$300 after sales at the rate.

Shipping.—There is a continued demand for China and Manilla at \$15, and Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats can be placed at the increased rate of \$18. Indo-China preferred and deferred, can be had jointly at quotations. Shell Transports are weak with sellers at 47/6. Star Ferries old have inquiries at \$1. The new shares are a shade firmer at \$10, after sales.

Refineries.—Sales of China Sugars have been effected at \$105. The stock closes weaker at \$104. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have improved to 115 with sales in the North. It is notified that a final dividend of 1/6 per share for 1907 has been declared. Rains are firmer after sales at \$9.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are steady at \$67. Hongkong, and Whampoa Docks are firmer at \$101. Shanghai Docks have been placed in the North at 73 1/2.

Hongkong Wharves continue to decline, and at the close they have been sold at 115 1/2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have further buyers at \$100. Sales of Humphreys Estates have been put through at 11 1/2 and 11 1/4. Hongkong Lands are quiet at 9.

Shanghai Lands are unchanged. Cotton Mills.—Ewos are easier, with sellers ruling the Northern market at 115.57. There is no business in record in other stocks under this heading, the quotations for which are unaltered.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are inquired for at 11. China Light & Power can be placed at \$6. Dairy Farms have found buyers at \$6 1/2, closing in demand. Green Island Cement has been sold at 114 and 114 1/2.

There are further buyers at the former rate. Hongkong Electric are again in demand at \$44, and Hongkong Ropes at \$25 1/2. William Powell have been taken off the market at \$53. Langkats have weakened to 31 1/2, but buyers prevail at the rate. Rumrats have been booked at the reduced rate of 110. Numerous transactions of China Providents have taken place at \$24 to \$25 and there are further buyers at \$24.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Company will be held at 11 a.m. to-morrow, when the following resolution will be proposed: "That the general managers be and they hereby are authorized to dispose of the 100,000 shares of and in the capital of the Company now remaining undisposed of or any part thereof in payment or part payment of assets to be hereafter acquired by the company through the general managers at such time and on such terms and conditions as the general managers may in their discretion deem expedient to the intent that the said shares or such portion thereof as shall be disposed of shall be held by the vendors of the assets to be acquired by the company as aforesaid in satisfaction or part satisfaction for such assets and to the further intent that under no circumstances shall the present shareholders of the company or their transferees be or become in any way liable to make any contribution to the company in respect of the said 100,000 shares unless with the consent of the shareholders of the company in general meeting hereafter held and obtained.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 2/0 1/2, on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 20/1

Do. demand 20/1 1/2

Do. 4 months' sight 20/1 1/2

France—Bank T.T. 25/2

America—Bank T.T. 49 1/2

Germany—Bank T.T. 210/1

India T.T. 133 1/2

Do. demand 154

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 74

Singapore T.T. 12 1/2

Japan—Bank T.T. 102 1/2

Do. demand 123 1/2

Buying.

6 months' sight L/C 21/1 1/2

10 days' sight L/C 21/1 1/2

30th proximo, San Francisco & New York 21/1 1/2

1 month's sight 21/1 1/2

10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 21/1 1/2

2 months' sight FRANK 21/1 1/2

6 months' sight 21/1 1/2

Bar Silver 21/1 1/2

Bank of England rate 21/1 1/2

Bank of France 21/1 1/2

Government 21/1 1/2

To-day's Advertisements.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

A BAZAAR AND FANCY FETE

promoted by the above.

will be held (by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers, Hongkong Volunteer Corps),

on the

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,

on

THURSDAY,

October 31st, from 2.30 to 6 P.M.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

PROGRAMME.

I. Dance by Miss Vera David

II. "Goliwogg" (Song) by Desmond Carter, Geoffrey Smith.

III. Recitation Miss Vida Grimble.

IV. Humpty Dumpty The Misses Grimble.

V. Dance Miss Vera David.

VI. Recitation Miss Doris Grimble.

VII. Ten Little Nigger Boys Desmond Carter, Geoffrey Smith.

VIII. Dances Lead A Happy Life by the Misses Grimble, Harry Hughes, Desmond and Tiger Carter, Geoffrey and Jack Smyth.

5.30 P.M.

MUSICAL TABLEAUX VIVANTS:

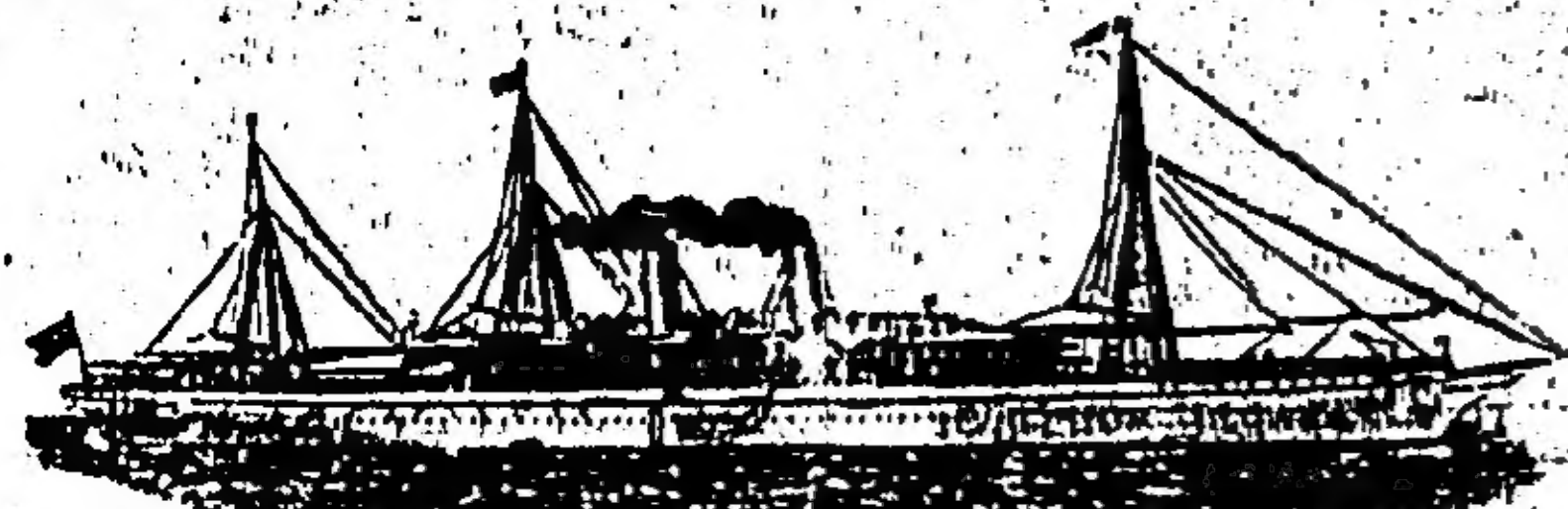
No. 1. "Twickenhams Ferry,"

Mrs. Lee, Mr. Lee, Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.

No. 2. "MILLER AND THE MAID,"

Mrs. Wait, Mr.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific to the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S.	Tons
"MONTEAGLE".....6,163.....	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th.....Nov. 30th
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN".....6,000.....	THURSDAY, Nov. 21st.....Dec. 9th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA".....6,000.....	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th.....Jan. 6th
"EMPERESS OF INDIA".....6,000.....	THURSDAY, Jan. 16th.....Feb. 3rd

"EMPERESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Mail "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 20 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, intermediate on the St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10. Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence £40. Via New York £42. First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to Hongkong, 24th October, 1907. D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Paddar Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and	ONSANG	MONDAY, 26th Oct., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	WAISHING	THURSDAY, 31st Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 1st Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	FRIDAY, 1st Nov., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	THURSDAY, 7th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	NANSANG	FRIDAY, 8th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	LONGSANG	FRIDAY, 8th Nov., 4 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

	Single	Return
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	\$ 65	\$100
Penang " "	85	130
Calcutta " "	105	150

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Calcutta, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kader, Lahad, Dato, Singapore, Taiwan, Usuki, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"HONGKONG"	29th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	29th " " "
MANILA	"MANILA"	29th " " "
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"SINGAPORE"	30th " " "
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"YOKOHAMA"	31st " " "
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, PERTH & FREMANTLE	"TAIYUAN"	31st " " "
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"YOKOHAMA"	31st Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KUEIANG"	6th " " "
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEIOW"	13th " " "
KOBE	"TSE AN"	25th " " "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australasian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1907.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—on and Stewardesses carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	154	Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 2nd Nov., 1907.
ROHAI	154	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 9th Nov., 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1907.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship "OCEAN MONARCH".....On the 2nd November, 1907.

For Freight and further information, apply to

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with
912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA—HABSBURG—HOHENSTAUFEN—SILESIA—SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctors, Stewardesses carried.

Port of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

SILESIA	2nd Nov.
SCANDIA	2nd Dec.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907.

Homeward.

HOHENSTAUFEN	30th Oct.
SILESIA	11th Dec.
CANDIA	8th Jan., 1908.

[3]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN"

Captain Chaboulet, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, 18th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1907.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA.

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Shanmoo	9,000	E. V. Roberts	10th Nov.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shanmoo and Tremor are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures spaciousness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CAILAO

AND

LIQUEUR VIA JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail

KATHERINE PARK.....5,000.....About End of Nov.

KARATSU MARU.....1,100.....Sometime in March, 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other ports and ports, Call at Port of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

November 4th to November 6th.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"

Capt. von Blotz, is expected to leave for SHANGHAI on or about TUESDAY, the 29th instant.

For Passage, etc., apply to

MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1907.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

"This steamer has excellent Saloon Accommodation for First-class Passengers at moderate rates."

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 5

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT YIELDING QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	10,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,797,167	\$1.15/- for 3-year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2/2 3/16 \$16.04	4 1/2 %	\$66 1/2 sales \$66 1/2 saw issued London 7/6
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$1,273,500	\$71,253	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	250	150	\$1,500,000	none	\$20 for 1906	8 %	\$250 ex div.
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,150,000	Tls. 254.4	Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906	6 %	Tls. 7 1/2 b. ex d
Shanghai Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	250	1100	\$1,000,000	1,460.40	Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of \$30 for 1906	5 1/2 %	\$765 buyers
Vangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	100	160	\$1,000,000	\$461,467	\$1 for year ending 31.12.05	7 1/2 %	\$165 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$70	\$1,000,000	\$502,980	\$4 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$86
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$435,236	\$20 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$50 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$565	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1907	10 1/2 %	\$37
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$12,000	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 %	\$28 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$60,000	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/2 = \$2.14 per share	3 1/2 %	\$24 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	Tls. 13,317	Interim of Tls. 14 for account 1907	12 %	Tls. 14 sales
"Sail" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,871	172,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 18 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000	1137	\$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1907	4 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	10	Tls. 410,479	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	\$450,000	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$104
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	...	\$2 for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 8 1/2 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$110,000	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 %	Tls. 15 sales
Laub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$26,011	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$9 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$4,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11 %	\$16
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	10	\$10,000	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 %	76
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$491,580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	7 1/2 %	\$100
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4 %	Tls. 73 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	9 1/2 %	Tls. 195 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$30,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	9 1/2 %	\$25 sellers
Central Hotel, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	29,178	\$1.80 for 1906	13 %	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$10,925	\$4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$56,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$96
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$104 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 %	\$56
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 89,493	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	17 1/2 %	Tls. 57 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,939	\$74,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 %	\$104
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.06 (8 %)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 54
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 50
S. Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,063	Tls. 50 for 1906	17 1/2 %	Tls. 280 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Ell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,299	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	£64
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	1653	\$3 for 1905	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$10 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 289	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	6 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 %	\$9
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	1855	80 cents for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$10,000	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	8 %	\$16 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	\$104 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 1/2 %	\$104 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,953	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$144 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$105,000	\$4,261	Interim of \$4 for 1-year ending June 30th '07	9 1/2 %	\$240
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	\$25 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn, Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 10,374	Third interim of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 22 1/2 for a/c 1907	9 1/2 %	Tls. 312 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,655	50p sh. or period in 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07	8 1/2 %	\$2 buyers
Peak Tramway Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Dr. P. 34,324	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 107 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,323	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 66 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	9 %	Tls. 110 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1907	...	Tls. 310 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	none	£41,934	Interim of 1/3 for account 1907	...	323
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	Tls. 15,295	1,478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.7	6 1/2 %	\$12
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	Tls. 97
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$349	First year	...	\$12
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$35,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.8 on 100 Founders shar. \$10 1/2 end 31.5.07	8 %	\$10
Watson (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$5,482	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$11
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	747	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$11

*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Shills.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "YARBA," Captain Seller, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 29th October, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transshipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.
Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS.....14th Nov.
S.S. TONKIN.....20th Nov.
S.S. POLYNESIE.....10th Dec.
S.S. TOURANE.....24th Dec.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [10]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).
THE Steamship
"HEADLEY,"
will be despatched for the above Port on or about SATURDAY, the 26th October.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. [25]

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

Dewar's 'Imperial'

The Whisky without an equal

Sole Agents. BUMANN & BERBLINGER.

15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.